

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how they are to be paid.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XII. NO. 30.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

"SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC" ALIAS "SOCIALIST" PARTY CLAIMS PUNCTURED

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You look hot in the collar, and yet you look amused. What's the matter?

UNCLE SAM—Well, I am hot in the collar; and certainly I'm amused.

B. J.—What about?

U. S.—(taking out of his pocket a printed sheet of paper and showing it to B. J.)—I don't suppose you received one of them?

B. J.—No. This is a circular letter of the New York Social Democracy to the enrolled voters of the Socialist Labor Party. What of it?

U. S.—Now you just read it.

B. J.—(reading)—We find your name in the City Register as a voter of the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

U. S.—They tell the truth there for once.

B. J.—This we presume is sufficient evidence that you are a supporter not only of the aims but also of the tactics of that party.

U. S.—You bet, every time. "Aims" without "tactics" is like steam outside a boiler. The "aim" of the Socialist Labor Party is to overthrow the capitalist class; its "tactics" are the only ones to reach the aim. I stand by both.

B. J.—We who address you are Social Democrats.

U. S.—Do you know what that is?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—You oughter. Social Democracy is a name that a set of folks gave themselves who pretend to be against the capitalist parties and yet log-roll with them and go on their tickets; who pretend to be against private corporations and yet grant them franchises; who pretend to be against the capitalist governments and yet take jobs from them—in short who pretend to be Socialists but are none. Their delegate to the International Socialist Congress in Paris voted for a resolution that admitted the possibility of impartiality on the part of a capitalist government in the conflicts between employers and employees.

B. J.—What?!

U. S.—That's what I mean. I have seen them here at home by doing, as I said before, and taking jobs from capitalist parties, running on their tickets, endorsing their political candidates, and taking much money from the labor beneficiaries of the capitalists to enable them to do the rank and file of the workers.

B. J.—Why such fellows are bunco-steers and stool-pigeons.
U. S.—Just so (Handing B. J. the S. L. P. leaflet "Socialist Labor Party versus Social Democratic party"). Read this at your leisure; it is a dandy of a leaflet; you find there all the proofs in cold type. But go on with this circular letter or balderdash.

B. J.—(resuming his reading)—"We have nothing but respect and admiration for the courage of your convictions."

U. S.—I should smile they have "respect and admiration." What thief has not "respect and admiration" for honest folks? What coward has not "respect and admiration" for brave men!

B. J.—"That you are a Socialist we are satisfied."

U. S.—I should smile again! What crook is not "satisfied" that an honorable man is straight!

B. J.—"And we extend to you the hand of fellow-comradeship."

U. S.—(quickly putting his hands behind him). They shan't have mine! Fellow-comradeship with men who log-roll with capitalist politicians and who uphold one of their set who voted a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory!

B. J.—He did?

U. S.—Yes; read that leaflet I just gave you. But go on.

B. J.—"But we desire to tell you frankly that by voting for the candidates and by supporting the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, you are doing the cause more harm than good."

U. S.—Yes, indeed, THEIR "cause." Every vote given to the Socialist Labor Party is a bullet into the carcass of the "cause" which consists in buncoing the workers; no doubt such votes harm such a "cause."

B. J.—"The history of your party during the last three years, if you at all study it with fairness and impartiality, will indubitably convince you of this."

U. S.—Guess it will convince me that to vote for the Socialist Labor Party is rat-bane to the cause of the politically corrupt Social Democracy. The history of the S. L. P. for the last three years is proof that it will resist all chicanery and the strongest onsets against its integrity. Go on.

B. J.—"Of course if you believe that the Socialist Labor Party is all right."

U. S.—Most assuredly I do! Even in violent disagreements, such as are natural in all such movements, never has the disagreeing minority ever impugned its incorruptibility, or desired to appeal its policy.

B. J.—"that it is perfect in its tactics."

U. S.—"That is merely buncombe. Tactics are determined by conditions; they are never 'perfect,' but ever subject to improvement."

B. J.—"and that its past is a record of unbroken victories."

U. S.—"Some more buncombe. The day for 'victories' by the S. L. P. has not, can not yet be. That day will only come when the Party begins to oust the capitalist class. But there are other incidents, which, altho' they are not of the nature of these ultimate victories, may yet be called 'victories' because they make the ultimate victory sure. Such incidents the record of the Socialist Labor Party is full of. Its record is marked by a long series of attempts to smother the Social Democracy in one of these attempts. In each and every case, without exception, the S. L. P. came out on top of the heap, victorious, and none knew it better and are surer about it, and have more sore spots to nurse by reason of the victorious blows of the S. L. P. inflicted upon them than these armory-building, public-franchise-granting-away, political-log-rolling Social Democrats. Guess the Party has a record of unbroken victories."

B. J.—"If you believe that its past is a record of unbroken victories, we have nothing to say, save to ask you how many victories of that stamp you think a party can stand."

U. S.—"No end of them! The more such victories the S. L. P. has the more magnificent its record; the surer the crooks will lose heart to attempt its ruin; and the sooner these crooks will either break up, or lose all caste and come out more fully in all their own foulness—as happens with these identical Social Democrats of capitalist jobs record."

B. J.—"But if you are one who learns by experience."

U. S.—"I guess we do."

B. J.—"You must admit that the Socialist Labor Party is regressing instead of progressing."

U. S.—"The more of such regression the better, the less of Social Democracy 'progression' the worse. S. L. P. influence extends every day further. At every turn the Social Democrats find the evidence thereof. And their own lacerated backs tell the tales, and the increased caution they must adopt in their crooked political manoeuvres brings home to them how the S. L. P. is 'regressing.' By all means let's 'regress.'"

B. J.—"Its propaganda is not a Socialist propaganda."

U. S.—"Of course it isn't; to those who want to dicker with the middle class on taxation and municipalization at a Glasgow, and whose dickerings S. L. P. propaganda makes ever harder."

B. J.—"and its general tactics are ruinous as well as misleading."

U. S.—"Decidedly ruinous to the corrupt Social Democracy. So ruinous that S. L. P. tactics just now burst like a bombshell in the midst of their National Executive Committee at St. Louis. With facts furnished by S. L. P. tactics and propaganda, the members bandied charges against one another's integrity, and several of them resigned. 'Ruinous' is no word for it."

B. J.—"The Socialist Labor Party is losing whatever prestige and influence the old S. L. P. of bygone days had."

U. S.—"The 'old S. L. P. of bygone days'! That is a good joke. Why, that 'old S. L. P. of bygone days' was a laughing stock for everybody. It consisted of a lot of aliens who hated the country, neither understood its language nor its institutions, and whose Socialism lay in phrases, and whose 'influence' was to superinduce the contempt of the fakirs, who led it by the nose—just as they now lead the Social Democracy whom they compelled to call their sell-outs of the working class 'a noble waging of the class struggle.'"

B. J.—"If you are a constant reader of The Daily People you will in all probability recall to your mind what has been said about us. But we are quite sure that you are intelligent enough not to expect us to reply to such vilification."

U. S.—"Why, they did reply! Every time The Daily People published the various acts of political corruption of these Social Democrats, known as Kangaroos and which you will find in that dandy I handed to you, every time they answered; and their answer was, 'It is a 'Daily People' lie,' and they kept it up until the proofs became too numerous, and then they hid their heads and quietly took their kicks."

B. J.—"What are you going to do about it?"

U. S.—"Why, proceed as before. I shall vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party as the only one that an intelligent working man can vote. That ticket hits the capitalist parties and it hits all the decoy ducks of capitalism such as the Social Democracy."

B. J.—"Well, these people have a cheek, haven't they?"

U. S.—"I'll tell you how it is. They are caricatures of Barnum. They proceed from the theory that people are fools and can be caught. Unfortunately, many are foolish and are taken in, and such corruptorists as the Social Democrats make a living off them,—while it lasts. But it never lasts very long. You may cheat some people all the time, and you may cheat all the people some time, but you can't cheat all the people all the time."

B. J.—"Guess so. But what is that about Quay helping a 'Socialist' party in Pennsylvania? Who are they? That is not the same crowd, is it?"

U. S.—"The identical push. In some States they call themselves the 'Socialist' party, in others they call themselves 'Public Ownership' party, here in New York their style is 'Social Democratic' party—it is all one. Everywhere they move under the wings of the old capitalist parties, and do, hand in hand with the labor fakirs, the dirty work of the capitalist class."

B. J.—"If you believe that its past is a record of unbroken victories, we have nothing to say, save to ask you how many victories of that stamp you think a party can stand."

U. S.—"No end of them! The more such victories the S. L. P. has the more magnificent its record; the surer the crooks will lose heart to attempt its ruin; and the sooner these crooks will either break up, or lose all caste and come out more fully in all their own foulness—as happens with these identical Social Democrats of capitalist jobs record."

B. J.—"But if you are one who learns by experience."

U. S.—"I guess we do."

B. J.—"You must admit that the Socialist Labor Party is regressing instead of progressing."

U. S.—"The more of such regression the better, the less of Social Democracy 'progression' the worse. S. L. P. influence extends every day further. At every turn the Social Democrats find the evidence thereof. And their own lacerated backs tell the tales, and the increased caution they must adopt in their crooked political manoeuvres brings home to them how the S. L. P. is 'regressing.' By all means let's 'regress.'"

B. J.—"Its propaganda is not a Socialist propaganda."

U. S.—"Of course it isn't; to those who want to dicker with the middle class on taxation and municipalization at a Glasgow, and whose dickerings S. L. P. propaganda makes ever harder."

B. J.—"and its general tactics are ruinous as well as misleading."

U. S.—"Decidedly ruinous to the corrupt Social Democracy. So ruinous that S. L. P. tactics just now burst like a bombshell in the midst of their National Executive Committee at St. Louis. With facts furnished by S. L. P. tactics and propaganda, the members bandied charges against one another's integrity, and several of them resigned. 'Ruinous' is no word for it."

B. J.—"The Socialist Labor Party is losing whatever prestige and influence the old S. L. P. of bygone days had."

U. S.—"The 'old S. L. P. of bygone days'! That is a good joke. Why, that 'old S. L. P. of bygone days' was a laughing stock for everybody. It consisted of a lot of aliens who hated the country, neither understood its language nor its institutions, and whose Socialism lay in phrases, and whose 'influence' was to superinduce the contempt of the fakirs, who led it by the nose—just as they now lead the Social Democracy whom they compelled to call their sell-outs of the working class 'a noble waging of the class struggle.'"

B. J.—"If you are a constant reader of The Daily People you will in all probability recall to your mind what has been said about us. But we are quite sure that you are intelligent enough not to expect us to reply to such vilification."

U. S.—"Why, they did reply! Every time The Daily People published the various acts of political corruption of these Social Democrats, known as Kangaroos and which you will find in that dandy I handed to you, every time they answered; and their answer was, 'It is a 'Daily People' lie,' and they kept it up until the proofs became too numerous, and then they hid their heads and quietly took their kicks."

B. J.—"What are you going to do about it?"

U. S.—"Why, proceed as before. I shall vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party as the only one that an intelligent working man can vote. That ticket hits the capitalist parties and it hits all the decoy ducks of capitalism such as the Social Democracy."

B. J.—"Well, these people have a cheek, haven't they?"

U. S.—"I'll tell you how it is. They are caricatures of Barnum. They proceed from the theory that people are fools and can be caught. Unfortunately, many are foolish and are taken in, and such corruptorists as the Social Democrats make a living off them,—while it lasts. But it never lasts very long. You may cheat some people all the time, and you may cheat all the people some time, but you can't cheat all the people all the time."

B. J.—"Guess so. But what is that about Quay helping a 'Socialist' party in Pennsylvania? Who are they? That is not the same crowd, is it?"

U. S.—"The identical push. In some States they call themselves the 'Socialist' party, in others they call themselves 'Public Ownership' party, here in New York their style is 'Social Democratic' party—it is all one. Everywhere they move under the wings of the old capitalist parties, and do, hand in hand with the labor fakirs, the dirty work of the capitalist class."

B. J.—"If you believe that its past is a record of unbroken victories, we have nothing to say, save to ask you how many victories of that stamp you think a party can stand."

U. S.—"No end of them! The more such victories the S. L. P. has the more magnificent its record; the surer the crooks will lose heart to attempt its ruin; and the sooner these crooks will either break up, or lose all caste and come out more fully in all their own foulness—as happens with these identical Social Democrats of capitalist jobs record."

B. J.—"But if you are one who learns by experience."

U. S.—"I guess we do."

B. J.—"You must admit that the Socialist Labor Party is regressing instead of progressing."

U. S.—"The more of such regression the better, the less of Social Democracy 'progression' the worse. S. L. P. influence extends every day further. At every turn the Social Democrats find the evidence thereof. And their own lacerated backs tell the tales, and the increased caution they must adopt in their crooked political manoeuvres brings home to them how the S. L. P. is 'regressing.' By all means let's 'regress.'"

B. J.—"Its propaganda is not a Socialist propaganda."

U. S.—"Of course it isn't; to those who want to dicker with the middle class on taxation and municipalization at a Glasgow, and whose dickerings S. L. P. propaganda makes ever harder."

B. J.—"and its general tactics are ruinous as well as misleading."

U. S.—"Decidedly ruinous to the corrupt Social Democracy. So ruinous that S. L. P. tactics just now burst like a bombshell in the midst of their National Executive Committee at St. Louis. With facts furnished by S. L. P. tactics and propaganda, the members bandied charges against one another's integrity, and several of them resigned. 'Ruinous' is no word for it."

B. J.—"The Socialist Labor Party is losing whatever prestige and influence the old S. L. P. of bygone days had."

U. S.—"The 'old S. L. P. of bygone days'! That is a good joke. Why, that 'old S. L. P. of bygone days' was a laughing stock for everybody. It consisted of a lot of aliens who hated the country, neither understood its language nor its institutions, and whose Socialism lay in phrases, and whose 'influence' was to superinduce the contempt of the fakirs, who led it by the nose—just as they now lead the Social Democracy whom they compelled to call their sell-outs of the working class 'a noble waging of the class struggle.'"

B. J.—"If you are a constant reader of The Daily People you will in all probability recall to your mind what has been said about us. But we are quite sure that you are intelligent enough not to expect us to reply to such vilification."

U. S.—"Why, they did reply! Every time The Daily People published the various acts of political corruption of these Social Democrats, known as Kangaroos and which you will find in that dandy I handed to you, every time they answered; and their answer was, 'It is a 'Daily People' lie,' and they kept it up until the proofs became too numerous, and then they hid their heads and quietly took their kicks."

B. J.—"What are you going to do about it?"

U. S.—"Why, proceed as before. I shall vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party as the only one that an intelligent working man can vote. That ticket hits the capitalist parties and it hits all the decoy ducks of capitalism such as the Social Democracy."

B. J.—"Well, these people have a cheek, haven't they?"

U. S.—"I'll tell you how it is. They are caricatures of Barnum. They proceed from the theory that people are fools and can be caught. Unfortunately, many are foolish and are taken in, and such corruptorists as the Social Democrats make a living off them,—while it lasts. But it never lasts very long. You may cheat some people all the time, and you may cheat all the people some time, but you can't cheat all the people all the time."

B. J.—"Guess so. But what is that about Quay helping a 'Socialist' party in Pennsylvania? Who are they? That is not the same crowd, is it?"

U. S.—"The identical push. In some States they call themselves the 'Socialist' party, in others they call themselves 'Public Ownership' party, here in New York their style is 'Social Democratic' party—it is all one. Everywhere they move under the wings of the old capitalist parties, and do, hand in hand with the labor fakirs, the dirty work of the capitalist class."

B. J.—"If you believe that its past is a record of unbroken victories, we have nothing to say, save to ask you how many victories of that stamp you think a party can stand."

U. S.—"No end of them! The more such victories the S. L. P. has the more magnificent its record; the surer the crooks will lose heart to attempt its ruin; and the sooner these crooks will either break up, or lose all caste and come out more fully in all their own foulness—as happens with these identical Social Democrats of capitalist jobs record."

B. J.—"But if you are one who learns by experience."

U. S.—"I guess we do."

B. J.—"You must admit that the Socialist Labor Party is regressing instead of progressing."

U. S.—"The more of such regression the better, the less of Social Democracy 'progression' the worse. S. L. P. influence extends every day further. At every turn the Social Democrats find the evidence thereof. And their own lacerated backs tell the tales, and the increased caution they must adopt in their crooked political manoeuvres brings home to them how the S. L. P. is 'regressing.' By all means let's 'regress.'"

B. J.—"Its propaganda is not a Socialist propaganda."

U. S.—"Of course it isn't; to those who want to dicker with the middle class on taxation and municipalization at a Glasgow, and whose dickerings S. L. P. propaganda makes ever harder."

B. J.—"and its general tactics are ruinous as well as misleading."

U. S.—"Decidedly ruinous to the corrupt Social Democracy. So ruinous that S. L. P. tactics just now burst like a bombshell in the midst of their National Executive Committee at St. Louis. With facts furnished by S. L. P. tactics and propaganda, the members bandied charges against one another's integrity, and several of them resigned. 'Ruinous' is no word for it."

B. J.—"The Socialist Labor Party is losing whatever prestige and influence the old S. L. P. of bygone days had."

U. S.—"The 'old S. L. P. of bygone days'! That is a good joke. Why, that 'old S. L. P. of bygone days' was a laughing stock for everybody. It consisted of a lot of aliens who hated the country, neither understood its language nor its institutions, and whose Socialism lay in phrases, and whose 'influence' was to superinduce the contempt of the fakirs, who led it by the nose—just as they now lead the Social Democracy whom they compelled to call their sell-outs of the working class 'a noble waging of the class struggle.'"

B. J.—"If you are a constant reader of The Daily People you will in all probability recall to your mind what has been said about us. But we are quite sure that you are intelligent enough not to expect us to reply to such vilification."

U. S.—"Why, they did reply! Every time The Daily People published the various acts of political corruption of these Social Democrats, known as Kangaroos and which you will find in that dandy I handed to you, every time they answered; and their answer was, 'It is a 'Daily People' lie,' and they kept it up until the proofs became too numerous, and then they hid their heads and quietly took their kicks."

B. J.—"What are you going to do about it?"

U. S.—"Why, proceed as before. I shall vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party as the only one that an intelligent working man can vote. That ticket hits the capitalist parties and it hits all the decoy ducks of capitalism such as the Social Democracy."

B. J.—"Well, these people have a cheek, haven't they?"

U. S.—"I'll tell you how it is. They are caricatures of Barnum. They proceed from the theory that people are fools and can be caught. Unfortunately, many are foolish and are taken in, and such corruptorists as the Social Democrats make a living off them,—while it lasts. But it never lasts very long. You may cheat some people all the time, and you may cheat all the people some time, but you can't cheat all the people all the time."

B. J.—"Guess so. But what is that about Quay helping a 'Socialist' party in Pennsylvania? Who are they? That is not the same crowd, is it?"

U. S.—"The identical push. In some States they call themselves the 'Socialist' party, in others they call themselves 'Public Ownership' party, here in New York their style is 'Social Democratic' party—it is all one. Everywhere they move under the wings of the old capitalist parties, and do, hand in hand with the labor fakirs, the dirty work of the capitalist class."

B. J.—"If you believe that its past is a record of unbroken victories, we have nothing to say, save to ask you how many victories of that stamp you think a party can stand."

U. S.—"No end of them! The more such victories the S. L. P. has the more magnificent its record; the surer the crooks will lose heart to attempt its ruin; and the sooner these crooks will either break up, or lose all caste and come out more fully in all their own foulness—as happens with these identical Social Democrats of capitalist jobs record."

B. J.—"But if you are one who learns by experience."

U. S.—"I guess we do."

B. J.—"You must admit that the Socialist Labor Party is regressing instead of progressing."

U. S.—"The more of such regression the better, the less of Social Democracy 'progression' the worse. S. L. P. influence extends every day further. At every turn the Social Democrats find the evidence thereof. And their own lacerated backs tell the tales, and the increased caution they must adopt in their crooked political manoeuvres brings home to them how the S. L. P. is 'regressing.' By all means let's 'regress.'"

B. J.—"Its propaganda is not a Socialist propaganda."

U. S.—"Of course it isn't; to those who want to dicker with the middle class on taxation and municipalization at a Glasgow, and whose dickerings S. L. P. propaganda makes ever harder."

B. J.—"and its general tactics are ruinous as well as misleading."

U. S.—"Decidedly ruinous to the corrupt Social Democracy. So ruinous that S. L. P. tactics just now burst like a bombshell in the midst of their National Executive Committee at St. Louis. With facts furnished by S. L. P. tactics and propaganda, the members bandied charges against one another's integrity, and several of them resigned. 'Ruinous' is no word for it."

B. J.—"The Socialist Labor Party is losing whatever prestige and influence the old S. L. P. of bygone days had."

U. S.—"The 'old S. L. P. of bygone days'! That is a good joke. Why, that 'old S. L. P. of bygone days' was a laughing stock for everybody. It consisted of a lot of aliens who hated the country, neither understood its language nor its institutions, and whose Socialism lay in phrases, and whose 'influence' was to superinduce the contempt of the fakirs, who led it by the nose—just as they now lead the Social Democracy whom they compelled to call their sell-outs of the working class 'a noble waging of the class struggle.'"

B. J.—"If you are a constant reader of The Daily People you will in all probability recall to your mind what has been said about us. But we are quite sure that you are intelligent enough not to expect us to reply to such vilification."

U. S.—"Why, they did reply! Every time The Daily People published the various acts of political corruption of these Social Democrats, known as Kangaroos and which you will find in that dandy I handed to you, every time they answered; and their answer was, 'It is a 'Daily People' lie,' and they kept it up until the proofs became too numerous, and then they hid their heads and quietly took their kicks."

B. J.—"What are you going to do about it?"

CHASE SILENT

UNABLE TO ANSWER SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY INDICTMENT.

"Socialist" Candidate Seeks to Dodge Issue and Turns Working Class Audience Against Himself—Spontaneous Applause for Socialist Labor Party Virility—A Happy Augury.

Special to The Daily People.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 19.—The seeds of Socialism, falling ripe and potent from the tree of economic development, are as visible, manifest and active in their action here in Pittsfield, Mass., as elsewhere.

Pittsfield is a city of less than 20,000 inhabitants, situated amongst the Berkshire hills in Western Massachusetts. Though it is an industrial city—the production of textiles, electrical machinery and apparatus being prominent industries—there is yet noticeable in its atmosphere and the manners of its people a strong flavor of the bourgeois. This is a result, supposedly, of the presence here and in the neighboring town of Lenox, during a large portion of the year, of the aristocratic "cottagers."

At the present time the "pure and simple" "no politics in the union" mal-organizations of labor are as full of politics as the proverbial "tope" is of rum.

The secretary of the Central Labor Union, Wm. MacInnis, has secured the nomination for State Senator from that political arch-enemy of progress, of civilization and of the working class, the Democratic party.

All the unions in the district are holding special meetings at which he is speaking. The Central Labor Union has arranged for a public meeting here in this city next Monday evening. This, notwithstanding that he has issued a "statement" to the effect that he is not the least bit radical. He believes in "harmony between capital and labor," a "fair day's work for a fair day's pay," etc.

An ass whose ears did not hang entirely over his eyes might plainly see that MacInnis promises to give the working class lip service and the capitalist class legislative service. It goes without saying that his abilities for either service are on a par with his honesty. The capitalist interests will understand him at once; the working class, with its intelligence smothered by pure and simple trade unionism, will be deceived and on election day will sandbag itself.

Verily, the ballot with which the workers will stab themselves, their wives, their children, their hopes, their aspirations and their possibilities, is no paper dagger, and across the bloody industrial theatre, over the mangled bodies, minds and souls of the workers, the labor fakir, clutching fast in his left hand the Judas price of his perfidious crimes, reaches the right hand in hearty clasp with the Kangaroo Social Democrat, saying, "I greet you as an advanced thinker."

Ex-Mayor John C. Chase, of Haverhill, spoke here a few nights ago in the interest of the Kangaroo movement, now known in this State by grace of capitalist legislation as the "Socialist Party."

The Socialist Labor Party was on deck and forced him to answer questions. To the indictment drawn against himself and his party he was unable to make any reply other than that the S. L. P. was about dead. The best man it ever had, Sanial, had now left it! When a comrade told the workers assembled that the S. L. P. promptly and invariably kicked out every

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

its Benefit to the Capitalist Class and City of Newark, N. J., Explained.

On October 9 the Newark Board of Trade held a meeting in the lecture room of the Newark Technical School, on High street. Some interesting facts of very great importance to the working population of Newark were brought out by Mr. John C. Dana, the librarian of the Newark Free Public Library. In the course of an address which he delivered, Mr. Dana emphasized the necessity of more technical education and increased school facilities for a manufacturing city like Newark. He pleaded with the business men present for more liberal donations to the technical school, showing how it would redound greatly to their benefit to have more of the working class better educated and trained technically.

"We need men," said he, "to make the wonderfully complicated and delicate machines and the tools the machines themselves use, and the tools with which the machines themselves are made."

The working class, as plainly pointed out here, are expected and do supply their capitalist masters with all the complicated machinery and tools of production. All the wealth the capitalist class possess is squeezed out of the working class by the aid of modern machinery, and Mr. Dana admits the obvious fact that these machines themselves are made by the workers, so the contribution of the capitalist, who pockets the lion's share of all the wealth produced by these machines is nothing. He neither makes nor operates the machine, yet possesses it and is enabled to enrich himself by permitting others—the workers—to make their living by using "his" machines and factories.

And how does the capitalist class show its appreciation of the working class for all the perfected machinery and tools which they so skillfully make and then turn over to the capitalists gratis as so many handsome gifts?

Mr. Dana answers the question. He says: "The development of machinery, in recent years, has led to the disappearance, to a large extent, of the old time all round mechanic, much of the work they formerly did now being done by complicated machines operated by women, boys and girls." Here we have the situation in a nutshell. The talented young mechanic of Newark is wanted by Newark's capitalist factory owners to enter their technical training school, there to perfect his skill and knowledge to make ever more perfect machinery and thus enable the capitalist to produce ever more cheaply by harnessing the women, boys and girls to these machines at cheap wages, while the capitalist and his family, without having contributed one iota either to the making of the machines or the production of the goods, can enjoy the proceeds of the labor of all the workers. This he can do because of the system of private ownership of the land and the machinery and the tools of production which makes him and his class masters of the earth and all others mere slaves thereon—servants to the masters' will and fancy.

That the worker is being robbed in this process must be self-evident to the dullard, even if Mr. Dana, in the course of his address, did not give figures which plainly and conclusively prove the fact. He tells the "gentlemen" capitalists, "You have 3000 or 4000 factories in which you can employ over 90,000 hands who work up each year \$65,000,000 worth of finished production." The workers of Newark therefore produce the difference between the value of the

raw material and the value of the finished product in new value.

The value of the raw material worked up every year by the workers of Newark being 65 million dollars and the value of the finished product 127 million dollars the working class of Newark accordingly produces in Newark shops and factories by their labor SIXTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS of new values in one year, or over \$1000 per worker per year for every one of Newark's 60,000 workers. But do they get \$1000 each per year as they are clearly entitled to, according to these, the capitalists', own figures? Not by any means. The thousands of women, boys, and girls—"hands" they call them—what do they receive? Four dollars, \$5 and \$6 per week, or a mere pittance of from \$200 to \$300 per year wages is all they get, and the fact is well known and requires no proof.

For this women, boys, and girls must submit nine or ten hours a day six days per week, and fifty-two long weeks per year, to incessant toil at the machines, in closed factories, endangering their lives, undermining their health and stunting their moral and intellectual development, all for a mere pittance of from \$200 to \$300 per year, hardly enough to keep body and soul together.

Think of it, workmen—Is it not a horrible state of affairs? Is it not the rankest injustice to so endanger and exploit weak and helpless women, boys and girls? And all because of the insatiable greed of the capitalist class which thus cruelly, and without the slightest remorse, literally consumes, in the city of Newark, as well as all over the country, hundreds and thousands of women, boys and girls, sending them to early graves from sickness and disease contracted in shops and factories, or killing them outright, as the many "accidents" amply testify.

Over \$1000 per year is what Mr. Dana's figures clearly show that every worker in the city of Newark is entitled to. Yet, apart from the women, boys and girls, whose wages are notoriously low, we find that, according to the census of 1900, the average wages for the city of Newark for that year were only 484 dollars, or less than one-half the full product of each worker's labor. The graduate of the technical school, the skilled mechanic who furnishes the capitalist with the instruments—the material—to exploit all other workers, the foreman and superintendents no doubt get \$1000 per year and in some cases more, but they also are fiercely exploited.

Compared with the service rendered, considering the increase of production which their skill and labor alone makes possible, the wages they get are a cheap price to the capitalist for so valuable a service. They, too, are robbed along with the rest of their class and their wages which are included in the census figures only still more strikingly emphasize the low wages of the great majority of the workers. More technical education will increase the number of skilled mechanics competing for jobs and thus surely lower their wages and bring down still lower the average wages from year to year.

In view of the true situation, then, it sounds queer when Mr. Dana says of Newark (speaking of the reflections which came to him during a walk through the city): "Here is a city which is a maker of many things; that is what the scene seemed to say, and also it said, 'Here is evidence that a city which makes many things must see to it that it also makes good men.'" Many things indeed are made by the workers of Newark, but how good men can be made by a system of robbing them of more than half the proceeds of their labor is not so evident.

Injustice and wrong, such as the cap-

italists of Newark in harmony with their class all over the land, practice on the working class, never can make good men, never can make men with the slightest spark of manhood in them contented and satisfied, never can make a happy city. Mr. Dana holds out education as a means to make good men, but capitalist exploitation counteracts the benefits which increased knowledge and increased skill and more perfect machinery would bestow on the worker, and turns a blessing into a curse, thus making the lot of the intelligent wage-slave more unbearable than ever.

All about the air is rife with the manifestation of an irrepressible class struggle. Strikes, lockouts, boycotts, etc., are constantly with us. The city is never long without a strike of some kind or other, and the State and country are at all times more or less (especially just now) agitated by labor troubles. The cause of all this can be directly traced to the capitalist system and the upholders of that system—the capitalist class.

The capitalist system permits the private ownership of the land, the mines, machinery and factory, thus forcing the producers of a wealth, the working class, into the position of dependents on the owners of these things, the capitalist class. In this manner the working class has been degraded to a slave class. We have become mere slaves to our capitalist masters, and this, too, in the so-called "land of the free and home of the brave."

The capitalist class fatten by reason of this unjust system of society, and, of course, uphold and defend it by using the power of the government, which they control, in its and their support.

The law of the land sanctions and upholds this degrading state of affairs because the capitalists control the courts, the judges, the governors and legislators. And the capitalists control this whole machinery of government because the workers themselves ignorantly vote it into their hands every year on election day. It is the workers themselves who invest the henchmen and tools of the capitalist class with the power of law and government which they so viciously and readily use against the working class every time opportunity offers in the course of the ever present class struggle. The capitalist "skins" the workers in the shops and factories, and when they rebel, justifies himself with the law which upholds the so-called right of contract between employer and employee, but which to-day only means the right of the capitalist to take advantage of the necessity of the worker.

How much longer will the workingmen voters permit themselves to be fooled into supporting by their votes such a system of society, where they can never hope for true freedom and justice for themselves? How much longer will they believe the deceitful pretences of the capitalist henchmen, the politicians and the labor fakirs, and give the power of their ballot on election day willingly and freely into the hands of their deadly enemy, the capitalist class, the class which stands ever ready to use and does use the powers of the government placed into its hands by the workers against those very workers, as witness the injunctions and the militia and regular troops used and called out by the capitalists in case of strikes.

Workingmen, arise in your might! strike a blow at your capitalist exploiters by voting the power of the government into your own hands to use it for your own benefit just as the capitalist now uses it for his benefit and advantage.

Arise, ye workmen of Newark and the whole nation, and vote the ticket of the political party of your own class. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket and help to establish the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth where justice and right will prevail for all workers. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. A Newark Wage Worker.

CAPITALISM IN VANCOUVER

British Columbia City Very Much Like American Capitalist Cities.

Special to The Daily People.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 10.—Here in Fernie, British Columbia, they have just concluded one of the greatest strikes in the history of the mining industry and the conditions imposed on the men by the company are almost beyond belief; although we can believe that the capacious maw of capitalism would swallow the world whole if it, like Jonah's whale, had a gullet large enough. There were 30,000 men called out on an 8-hour day proposition and after a long contest they won (like all the pure and simple workers in this country) every thing they wanted, in sight, miners included, from what I can learn and exercise a tyranny and censorship over all the men do and see. No individual is allowed to start a business in the skinning game of profit; they, the company, have the monopoly and they actually control the newspapers, the men read and forbid certain types of papers, so we can well understand they won.

Britons never shall be slaves, Ah, ah, and ah, again, then encore. Early last spring the snow piled high on the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the regular daily passenger was on time, only twenty-four hours late. The time card was all right, but no use as a guide to the hour the train would arrive. Seven Italians, who cherished their native language and customs, arrived late, and being unable to speak the language of the "Free Britons" and as there was no train to take them to their destination until the next day, they tried to

make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances in the waiting room at Revelstoke. They had scarcely made their arrangements when they were summarily ordered out onto the platform, although they could not understand the language used they understood the meaning of the language and out they tumbled onto the platform and paced up and down in the cold until the morning. Whilst bitterly bewailing their misfortune one of the C. P. R. employees of their own nationality overhead them and the situation was explained to him. Thinking it was merely a piece of officiousness on the part of a jack in office, and believing the waiting room was intended for passengers' service, while waiting on the company's pleasure, and they having through tickets, he unlocked the door and let them back into the waiting room for the remaining part of the night. A short time after, this man was called into the office to explain his conduct and although he had given the company body, bones, boots and all for the last ten years he was summarily fired; although he explained that the company rules stated the patrons of the road should be treated civilly and courteously, he was told it was not for him to look after the company's patrons. Now, if instead of being Italians they had been land owners or military officials the rule would have been all right.

Another item of news in this the home of the many different "Socialist" parties. I hear the India rubber socialists—the party of stretched ideas of a very broad nature who will take any body in that will come—say the S. L. P. is revolutionary and very narrow, but this last week they held a convention and decided to come together with the Kingsley outfit of revolutionary "Socialists."

Then again we have a large sawmill

company here in Vancouver called the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited, daily capacity of 900,000 shingles; also wholesale manufacturers of lumber, base, casing, etc., etc., and mills at Sumas, New Whistler, Carrol Sliding, Hastings, B. C., and our mills here in Vancouver, so you see we are quite international, but much on the same lines as the Fernie district as the enclosed letter sent to one of the employees will prove. The mill owners not content with skinning the men while working, use their best endeavor to skin the one dollar and four or six bits they get as wage slaves.

Press Committee, Section Vancouver, S. L. P.

(Enclosure.)

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Vancouver, B. C., — 190—
Dear Sir—In looking over your account we find the City Grocery Company are not supplying you with the groceries you must necessarily consume while under our employ.

As the City Grocery Company is practically controlled by "The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company," we feel we should have the preference over other dealers—all things being equal.

We are sure you will agree with us that we are not asking an unreasonable patronage.

Should there be any reason why you do not patronize our grocery department, we will be pleased to go into the matter and do what we can to mutually adjust the difficulty.

Trusting to find your name on our grocery department books as a customer in the near future, we beg to remain very respectfully yours.

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited.

F. M. Britton, Secretary.

THE STONE ARGUMENT

DEMOCRATS USE IT AGAINST CARROLL AT AMSTERDAM.

Hurl Rock at His Meeting Place After Other Devices Fail—Proves of No Avail—Organized Labor in Gloversville—Characteristic Arguments.

Special to The Daily People.

Gloversville, Oct. 12.—I spoke to a small but attentive audience in Amsterdam last Friday. The meeting was held in a vacant store, the proprietor of which no doubt had gone to join the army of unemployed.

Amsterdam is the town in which Comrades Wallace and Lake were arrested for speaking on the street. No attempt has been made since then to hold street meetings, so the comrades obtained the use of the store after having quite a fight with the Democrats, as they did not want the S. L. P. to hold a meeting in that district.

But they were defeated in their attempt and did the next best, they held a meeting next door, a vacant store also. Their meeting was conducted under the auspices of the John J. Riley Association, John J. being the ward politician, the association being the dupes who voted for John J. With a piano and singing they whooped it up, but the S. L. P. was heard just the same. Once a large stone was hurled against the building, but the workers present were interested and paid no attention to the stone argument of the Democrats.

It was announced at the beginning of the meeting the Democrats or Republicans or any one who did not agree with us would be given a chance to state his objection. A brother of the mayor was present but went out before questions were called for.

A few pamphlets were sold and literature distributed.

Upon my arrival here I found the comrades had arranged for an open air meeting. The weather was very threatening, but still we decided to hold the meeting. The pure and simple opened the leather workers' fair here last night. On our way to the meeting we stopped to see them parade to the fair hall headed by a brass band. Scarcely had the music died out in the distance, when the voice of the S. L. P. was heard, pointing out to the workers the foolishness of their parades and fairs, while they permitted the capitalists to own the land and machinery. The labor fakirs were hauled over the coals and the capitalist system shown up in its true light.

The chattel slave was compared with the wage slave while you could hear the workers murmur "That's right." The crowd kept on increasing in numbers, and, no doubt, we would have been speaking to 700 or 800 people, only the elements were against it for it began to rain. Umbrellas began to go up, showing that the crowd wanted to hear the "union wreckers" speak. When I found that my clothing was getting wet, I was compelled to call the meeting off.

We then went to the labor fakirs' fair and the first act was going on. John Keller of Johnston, was telling those who would listen, that the weak man should have as good a chance as the strong. That if you shortened the hours of labor, where they were employed, say 100 men now, then they would employ 130 by belonging to the union.

It would not only help you but would be a benefit to your children. This was the greatest fair ever held in Gloversville. John is one of the organizers, he will receive \$10 if he is able to rope in some of the poor dupes. He finished his speech by saying: "Now ladies and gentlemen, let us all pray to the Almighty God to help the honest workman." Then a Mr. Cummings, national organizer of the blacksmiths, was introduced. He at once began to shout: "Will you give me your attention ladies and gentlemen! Will you give me your attention! I am going to be brief. I want to come right to the point. You are all employers of labor, remember that you are all employers of labor when you go into the shoe store. If you buy a union made shoe you are employing a union man, paying him union wages, remember that. Moses was the first labor leader. He organized the children of Israel. He got his credentials from God Almighty. (Where does Baer come in, in view of current statements?) Now, ladies and gentlemen, all the lower animals are organized. The fishes in schools, the birds in flocks, the cattle in herds, but when you come to man he is unorganized, with the exception of the trust, but you can't do away with the trust through politics." At this the chairman pulled his coat tail. "Well," he continued, "I don't want to bring politics into the question. If you hear a man attempting to bring politics into the union put him down as an enemy of organized labor. I believe we ought to be divided as nearly equal as possible into the two old parties. But that won't kill the trust. I'll tell you why. When the Democrats start to move against the trust the Republicans will vote against it and when the Republicans start to move against it the Democrats will vote against it. If this thing keeps on, organized capitalism will make us all starve. Politics won't do it, organized labor will. Buy goods with the label on and learn how to shoot your ballot straight. Remember it won't cost you any more for goods with the label on."

The curtain was rung down and that ended the speech making part of the show.

I took a look around the hall at the various stands. In one corner was a ham and a few sausages. A sign stated that they had been donated by a provision house in town. Then there were some union made shoes on a table with another sign advertising the shoe dealers. He loaned the shoes to the poor slaves who helped to produce them.

The brewery company donated a barrel of beer. A large sign over another table read as follows: "Remember we are agents for W. L. Douglas shoes. Peake & Levi—the firm who are sole agents for the W. L. Douglas shoe in Gloversville."

Mr. Peuke is the captain of Company G. Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, now on duty at Glens Falls against the striking trolley-men, and their union brothers are advertising his goods at their fair. However, there was a kick made at the meeting of the union last week, that they should put this firm on the unfair list, but one of the members pointed out that they could not do that, as the label of the Amalgamated Association of Sole Leather Workers' was on the shoe. So what did they do? Instructed their secretary to write to brother Douglas and ask to have another firm appointed as agent. One who was not a captain of militia! Great is organized labor!

W. H. Carroll.

EAST ST. LOUIS

Turns Down Riotous Labor Leaders Who Tried to Stop S. L. P. Meeting.

Special to The Daily People.

East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 13.—Last Saturday night Section East St. Louis held another rousing open air meeting, such as is only possible with the strenuous tactics of the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party.

The speakers were Veal and Francis, of Collinsville, Ill. The meeting was enlivened quite a bit by some labor fakirs who, in true anarchistic style, attempted to break up the meeting with demonstrations of violence.

The pot began to boil when some innocent pure and simpler tried to graft "yunyunism" upon our audience by distributing a handbill with the following contents:

"In Casland Opera House, Wednesday evening, October 15, vaudeville and musical entertainment given under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union in honor of the visiting delegates of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Among the features of the evening will be five-minute speeches by Federation orators. Tickets, 50 cents."

Veal, of course, paid his compliments to them, in the course of which he advised the crowd to save their 50 cents and buy themselves a beefsteak with it.

The news of this "insult" to "organized labor" soon spread to the adjoining barrel houses, and forthwith the forces of Organized Scabbery were marshalled. The attack came when the meeting was thrown open for questions. The question was asked, of Veal, whether it was true that he advised the audience to buy beefsteak instead of a ticket to hear five-minute orations by labor fakirs? Veal's answer in the affirmative brought a volley of denunciations from all sides.

It was plain to us that they intended to chase us out of town, but their nerve failed them when the audience took a hand. They also were all trying to talk at once, vying with each other in their efforts to remind the boisterous fakirs of their shortcomings. For a time a riot seemed imminent. Denunciations, ornamented with the latest barrel house explosives, filled the atmosphere. Finally, through the cool-headed efforts of the comrades and the determined stand of the speakers, the crowd was induced to turn the wind bags over to the speakers.

Then the drubbing began. It was an inspiring sight to behold. What a contrast between it and the political scabbard of S. D. P. with the "Handle with care" latter-day Kangaroo tactics. For over an hour the speakers poured hot shot into the raging mob of capitalist labor lieutenants. Finally a motion was made and put that the speakers vacate. The ayes were called for only, but that was too much for the fakirs' own good. It revealed the fact that there was but a handful of them, and the crowd jeered them until they gradually gravitated back to the various barrel houses in the vicinity.

Among other things hurled at the speakers was a challenge by one who claimed to be a representative of the A. F. of L., to debate the merits of the A. F. of L., which was promptly accepted. But when the organizer of Section East St. Louis called at the residence of this strenuous union man the next morning to make arrangements for the debate, he found that the noble waver of the class struggle had not turned in yet. "He is probably on a ten," said the lady at the house. Although the organizer left his address, he has not heard from the skate yet.

Section East St. Louis has secured the City Hall Auditorium for a meeting on Tuesday, October 28, at which James Connolly, from Dublin, Ireland, will be the principal speaker.

N. J. Witness.

LABOR A COMMODITY.

In a statement of Colonel Rand, given in an interview during the recent strike, the Chicago millionaire coal mine operator tells the whole story. Here it is:

"This coal mining situation is easy to understand. Here it is in a nutshell. There are 400,000 coal miners in this country, there is work for but 200,000. Labor is a commodity sold in the open market according to the law of supply and demand. The supply is far in excess. Consequently, their wages are low. There is no help for it. There is no remedy."

There is the coal mining situation. Of course, we Socialists deny his conclusion. "There is help for it; there is no remedy." If that were true then we might beat our swords into ploughshares, turn our faces in other directions while watching the dance of death go on.—Tragic Pages.

IN SWEDEN.

Social Democrats Elected by Means of Fusion With Liberals.

In previous communications I have shown the inconsistency of the leaders of the Social Democracy in Sweden where they, after almost two years of agitation and preparation for a general suffrage strike, at the time of action last spring, transformed the whole affair into a "demonstration of forces." Instead of striking a blow at the enemies of the general suffrage that would have told at once. The spontaneous outbreak of the latent revolutionary spirit of the working class was admirable, and if the leaders had not put on the brakes of their authority, setting a date for the end of the strike before it was started, the whole "revolutionary move" to last only for three days at the most, something, would assuredly have been won. As it was, nothing was won but a promise of something to be proposed by the government to the Riksdag of 1904.

Thus, as the readers of The Daily People know, nothing at all is as yet done for the suffrage question. But the poor workers who had taken part in the great demonstrations were nevertheless made to feel the anger of the capitalist class in no smaller degree than if a real general strike had taken place. And I have shown that the inability of the leaders to protect the prosecuted victims of the angered capitalists created an opposition within the labor movement to its leaders, that had quite a serious aspect.

Now, of late there has not been much heard of those recent happenings. Something else has taken up the minds of the workmen, or at least of their leaders, and the party papers have been filled with nothing but that—the election of representatives to the second chamber of the Riksdag. It is true, as a rule the workers don't have a vote, but some of them, the very best situated have—if they pay their personal and "income" taxes. Everybody who has an income of more than 800 kronor a year (between \$200 and \$300) is entitled to a vote, provided he does not shirk his tax duties, which is almost an impossibility. For generally, the executive powers have some very convincing means of teaching the people the reason why taxes must be paid. But they do not apply those means until after election, and so the Social Democratic leaders and papers have come to be almost a part of the collecting authority, seeing that they are very anxious that the assessed workers pay their taxes in time, so that they shall not lose their vote. Now there would, perhaps, not be very much to criticize in that, if at least the fight at the polls would have been the fight of class conscious workmen against the capitalist class. But such has not been the case. The papers and the leaders have been crying for compromise with the Liberals in such a way, that it must have made the few class conscious workers that live in the country blush with shame. And now the campaign is over, the "struggles" at the ballot box are fought and—the victory bulletin written and printed, and read all over the world. Here is what Hjalmar Branting, who was re-elected from Stockholm on the Liberal ticket, says in Social Demokraten (of which he is the chief editor) of September 29:

"Four Social Democrats in the Second Chamber is the part the workingmen's party gets out of the general election victories of the left (the Liberal party)."

"Sweden advances towards the first column of the countries, where the Social Democracy commences to have its say, even in a parliamentary way."

"It is no accident, on the contrary, it is an expression of the general character of the movement in our country that the three new representatives have all emanated from the ranks of the laborers themselves and thus directly and personally represent the working class."

"The reward of the politics that have been so consistently followed lies now before us in the victories of these latter days."

To effect these victories the candidates of the Social Democrats have crawled before the Liberals in a most disgusting and debasing manner. Their request for recognition has in some places been met with not only coolness, but with scorn and insults from the Liberals, without the party organs daring to say a manly word of that wing of the capitalist class, the Liberal party. Of course, the "paramount issue" has been the general suffrage, which, no doubt, has some lukewarm supporters, wanting at least an extension of the suffrage, among the Liberals.

The new Social Democratic representatives of the Second Chamber are: Victor Larson from Vasteras, F. V. Thorsson from Ystad and Nils Persson from Malmo, all three trades union and Social Democratic leaders. One thing may be considered as sure: If these men want to win other victories in the future with the aid of the Liberal party, they will not prove themselves very dangerous in the Riksdag to the interests of that capitalistic party.

When I see what kind of victories that are won by the Social Democrats of Sweden, I cannot help feel very much suspicious of the frequent bulletins of victories for Socialism that are claimed by European Social Democrats. And as with the victories, so with the men and the party that win them.

From the recently held annual convention of the German Social Democrats the reports say that their most doctrinal organ, Neue Zeit, edited by Karl Kautsky, still does not pay its own expenses, and at the convention Kautsky, being one of the representatives of the most doctrinal Karl Marx Socialists, was rather snubbed for his "intolerance," etc., the majority of the

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrcraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Read street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 802 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 35th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 115 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmet avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

party writers preferring to write for the papers that represent Bernsteinism and "new tendencies." Kautsky, it was said, used to append to the contributions sent to Neue Zeit provoking footnotes, and so on.

Ever since the international congress in Paris, two years ago, we have been somewhat scornful here in America of the kind of class consciousness represented by Kautsky, and still, here we see this same Kautsky at a Social Democratic convention in his own country being considered as a representative of the extreme left of its Social Democratic movement!

Hoping the readers will excuse me for this little digression from my subject, I will close with a little neat story from Stockholm. There the Social Democrats a couple of years ago built a labor palace which they call "The House of the People." It cost in the neighborhood of a million of kronor and although all the trades unions of the capital and its vicinity have been taxed to the utmost to erect and complete it, it was very near bankruptcy and ruin last spring. In this sad fix it got help from an unexpected (?) source. One of the breweries of Stockholm made it a donation of 40,000 kronor—on condition that the beer served in the cafes of the building as well as other places where the influence of the unions could be felt, was to be delivered by that brewery exclusively. The offer was accepted with great applause, and so great was the agitation for the beer of that brewery that all the other breweries of the capital experienced great decreases in their usual deliveries.

Some time went on, and the burden of "The House of the People" commenced to weigh ever harder once more. And once more there came a savior (or a host of them) from an unexpected source. All the threatened breweries of Stockholm had made a concerted effort to get out of the plight they were in, because of the agitation of the unions in favor of their lucky competitor. The result was that about two months ago they announced that they would donate to the House of the People 120,000 kronor, provided the unions would cease the agitation in favor of the one hitherto patronized. The offer was accepted, and as a consequence the Social Democrats still have "The House of the People" in their control. Victor Funke.

Echoes of the Eighteenth Annual Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

or the Unity that Failed to Unite and Other Matters

By D. Ross, London, Ont.

The eighteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada passed into history between the 15th and 19th of last September. This convention, held at Berlin, Ont., where it was intended that the meaningless farce would be enacted along the usual lines, as laid down in the constitution, viz., "securing the repeal of existing laws, the enactment of new laws, or amendments to existing statutes, in the interest of wage earners," etc. Usually this momentous duty to the working class was annually performed without any outward appearance of mental distraction or lack of unity in the assembly. This time, however, certain influences outside of this august body developed a condition of unrest and discord which resulted in making the congress of so-called representatives of the workers important in the annals of labor history in Canada. What transpired on that occasion it will be the purpose of this article to explain.

In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the class of labor representatives which composed the congress, a quotation from Article II of the constitution is necessary. This article states: "The congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from trades councils, central labor unions and district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and trades unions, in the Dominion of Canada."

This is the aggregation over which Brother Ralph Smith, M. P., mentioned in our last, presided, but now no longer president, of the Miners' Union of British Columbia (for reasons which shall be hereafter explained), from which he held his credentials, had withdrawn from the congress, and, consequently, he was no longer eligible for re-election as president of the congress.

The congress was further disrupted by a resolution having been adopted excluding representatives of all labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or international trades unions. In consequence of this action there is heretofore to be held in Canada two congresses of labor, one called the "Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," and the other the "National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada." The former is to be composed of representatives of labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of international trades unions, and the latter will be composed of the representatives of national (Canadian) Trades Unions and labor organizations that are not of an international character. From this split among the brotherhood of labor along the lines of nationalism and internationalism, we get a view of how the fakirs increase the number of bones at which they may profitably gnaw, and also succeed in rendering more helpless the poor dupes who compose the rank and file of such organizations. The original Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has by the act of excluding representatives of the K. of L. and other Canadian labor organizations, converted itself into a wing of the A. F. of L., and has also elected as its president John A. Flett, who was paid organizer of the A. F. of L.

L. in Canada. So we may expect from henceforth a merry war between Canadian patriotism and American aggressiveness among this erstwhile harmonious brotherhood of labor.

In future we may expect abundant scabbing, along the lines of what happened in Montreal in the boot and shoe trade, to become common. There the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a Canadian organization, was on strike in a certain factory, when the representative of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Association came on the scene, made arrangements to have the factory run by members of his organization, and so scabbed the strikers' jobs. Thus we find the way in which the labor fakir is ever loyal to crookedness, and ready to trample on the constitution, which in this case stated "its object shall be to unite all labor organizations of the Dominion," etc., "and to further, by every honorable means, the welfare of the working classes."

But now the mask is thrown aside and there shall be no reason to cloak such frauds upon the workers, in the name of unity, for war has been declared, and dual labels and badges are in order, and Canadian is to be matched against American in the fight. Surely the workers of Canada cannot complain any longer for lack of leaders in the fight of labor against capital. It must also make the capitalists of this Dominion quake to think that now instead of having to face one organized army of labor, they have to face two. Verily, the day of the workers' triumph must be close at hand!

Let us now inquire what is the reason which underlies all this unrest and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the workers regarding their organizations in this Dominion? Why have they lost faith in each other, and look upon each other with suspicion? The echoes of the last Congress will perhaps throw some light on the matter. The A. F. of L. has been of late exceedingly active in the eastern provinces of Canada, and, in consequence, as seen in the election of Flett to the presidency, the domination of the Trades and Labor Congress has fallen into its hands. Its amended constitution shows the words, "unite all labor organizations" struck out, and now the decks are cleared for action and conquest for the A. F. of L. and the international unions is the end to be sought. "Keep politics out of the unions," says the enigmatic Gompers, and to-day Ralph Smith, M. P., knows the wisdom of those words in all their deepest meaning. For has not the mantle of the presidency been plucked from off his shoulders to grace the shoulders of Jack Flett, Gompers' right hand man in Canada? And why is this so? Let the records of the congress tell. Away in the West there is among the mountains of British Columbia a mining town called Phoenix, and it has a Trades and Labor Council into which this heresy of Socialism most in some manner have found its way and, like the serpent of old, it destroyed all their innocent bliss, and by following its alluring advice the members of this same Trades and Labor Council found their eyes were opened and they perceived both good and evil; and this is what they stated to Bether Smith

by letter before all his assembled brethren in Congress at Berlin. "We withdrew from the Congress, because we believe that as at present constituted, the Congress is rather an appendage of a capitalist party, than a body devoted to the advancement of the interests of the people of Canada." This, they stated, applied somewhat largely to the rank and file of the accredited delegates, but more especially to the executive officers and leading spirits of the organization. Then follow the charges against the president, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., which state that "he acted as a Liberal partisan in the House of Commons, and that he took the stump in the Liberal interests, also that he carried a pass from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that by so debauching himself he could not be a disinterested champion of labor." The charges wind up with asserting that he is a "henchman of a capitalist party, and accepts favors which may be classed as bribes from a corporation, and so tries to identify the interests of capital and labor," etc. It was also stated in the newspapers that he was to be appointed Minister of Labor.

Let us note closely the characteristic reply of this chief of pure and simplicity. He begins by stating that "the charges were simply a reiteration of the Socialistic platform talked in British Columbia against himself as a leading trades unionist, and promoter of trades unionism. He left it to the intelligent judgment of the congress to estimate the character of the man who penned charges that he had been a dishonest leader without offering a little of proof. The attack was cowardly! Regarding the statement that he was to be appointed Minister of Labor, the opportunity had never come to him. Or he would frankly tell them it would undoubtedly have been a matter of very serious consideration whether or not he would accept. Was there any combination of workmen in Canada, outside one unworkable and unpractical body, who thought it would not be in their interest to have one of their number a Minister of Labor? (Cheers.) He denied that he stumped for the Liberals in the Ontario elections. He had merely addressed meetings of workmen at the invitation of the president of the Trades and Labor Councils." Then he proceeds to explain that the C. P. R. pass in his pocket was not carried by himself personally, but by Ralph Smith, M. P. (a distinction not comprehensible to those ignorant Socialists). In any case he used it in the interest of the Miners' Union of British Columbia to assist them in a financial way, and it was with their consent that he made use of it.

But it is when he answered the charge of asserting that the interests of capital and labor are identical, that his crowning effort appeared. His heart warms to the subject and he mentions the name of Gompers, his associate in those views, with deepest reverence and appreciation. "He was proud of the part he had taken in bringing the two interests together, believing that in this course was the salvation of both parties. (Cheers.) He told those men who were working to keep them apart, that they were wrong and the man who entertained these views and would not express them was unworthy to be a leader in the labor movement in this country." (Applause.)

In the face of such eminent testimony from the lips of this high priest of pure and simple trades unionism, before the assembled representatives of this illustrious order, who can ever hereafter say that Canada is not abreast of the foremost nations in the great battle of labor against capital.

From the foregoing brief historical sketch of the character and actions of the leaders of trades unionism in Canada it will be sufficiently plain to readers of The People the nature of that body in the Dominion. In all its bearings it compares favorably for crookedness and sophistry with the trades union movement in the United States of America or any other country.

The S. L. P. of Canada has no slight task before it when they essay to lay before the workers of this country correct economic doctrine and sound political advice. At every point they are met and fought by the corrupt labor leader of trades unionism, safely entrenched in the favor of the ruling political parties. With combined effort they strive to prevent any and every ray of class-consciousness from reaching the toiling proletarians of the land. The labor fakir is particularly zealous and watchful in this regard. Yet nevertheless the torch of S. L. P. truth seems to illumine the darkness that has settled over the rank and file of pure and simple unionism in many parts of the land. That is easily gathered from the whine of the president of this late congress at Berlin, Ont. His organization, as already stated, had withdrawn from the congress and left him without credentials, and therefore ineligible for re-election. This changed attitude of his organization he attributed to false information sent from the east to discredit him in the eyes of his fellow workers. And all according to his version because he labored so hard to convince his union brethren of the only correct action to follow in their own interest, viz., of supporting the Reform Party. He supported the reform party and so did D. J. O'Donohue, Frank Plant, and others, all honorable men, although they held office under the government (which he would likewise do if he could) and they also labored faithfully in the interests of the workers of the Dominion. But his honeyed council failed to convince the miners of British Columbia, and for his pains he was read a lesson along class conscious lines which he shall not readily forget, and which also is a timely warning to all his fellow misleaders of the working class in Canada.

Well done, Miners' Union of British Columbia! May the light of scientific Socialism burn ever brighter in your ranks, until the darkness which the fakir loves so well to aid him and his evil deeds be completely dispelled from the land! The S. L. P. in view of the development in this congress cannot help feeling greatly encouraged. The inherent rottenness of Canadian and American trades unions and their helpless efforts will daily become more apparent as the internecine war advances. With two rival trades union organizations warring regarding the correctness of nationalism or internationalism, politics or no politics in unions, arbitration, compulsory or voluntary, etc., intensified as such strife must be by an ever-widening difference on those points, between

the two their power will soon be lost. Those are the points in their platforms and constitutions which now form the open sore that will not heal. Well may the trades union fakir experience a sinking heart when contemplating the possibility of ever finding common ground upon which to form agreement in these matters.

Now has come the hour for the S. L. P. to advance with consciousness of the correctness of the tactics they uphold, having an untarnishable reputation; let their uncompromising attitude win the way. The history of S. L. P. conflict in Canada is already made valuable by notable triumphs of steadfastness in the face of the corrupt ruling capitalist political parties in power. The statute books of the Province of Ontario have record of the gallant fights of the S. L. P. in municipal affairs, as the amended Municipal Act now demands that only owners of \$1,000 freehold property shall appear upon the ballot paper as candidates for aldermanic offices. So dangerous had those propertyless comrades become to the ruling class that they found it necessary to debar them from those privileges. In Dominion elections also a deposit of \$200 cash is demanded before the candidate can have his name put before his fellow citizens for the purpose of election. It is also freely talked of as being a necessity to increase the amount of such deposits and also to have the same law applied to Provincial elections.

How true to the S. L. P. sounds the words of the wisest of men, "Money is a defense," but more essential to the militant Socialist to know is the truth that "knowledge is power." That today in Canada the truths of socialistic doctrine are fast gaining power is undeniable. "To him who hath ears to hear" many are the hopeful words heard on every hand: words of discontent with existing conditions, and words of hopeful effort along the lines of public ownership. Let the comrades keep continually before the people of this new land not the glory of capitalist prosperity, but the greater peace and happiness that the co-operative ownership of the means of production and distribution would afford to the working class.

This Dominion in all probability will be subjected to the influences of trustification in a more intensified form than even has been experienced in the United States of America. Already the natural products of the land are in the hands of the friends of the political parties who rule. They have been helped into that ownership by the ignorance of the electorate, and many of them are looked upon as public benefactors, but the rude awakening is sure to follow a local strike. Then let us prepare for the hour. Ever increasing ratio is the speed at which capitalism travels, impelled by the blind forces of insatiable avarice. Let the militants of Canada remember the lessons of history of the days long gone, as well as those of later date, and also to-day. That so equipped with the knowledge of history (an essential for the Socialist) every advantage may be gained as occasion offers for the furtherance of the work so much at heart with the comrades of Canada and the United States.

D. Ross.



INHALERS

Are the Only Full Havana little cigars in the market.

Box of Ten, 15c.

LEO. LOWRY

Factory, 47 West 13th Street, New York

A Grand Work

A grand display of energy has been shown by the readers of The Weekly People, in getting subscriptions for The Monthly People, the new publication of the Socialist Labor Party.

All agree that it is easy to get readers at the low price of Ten Cents per year.

Several readers of The Weekly People, who live in isolated places, have written, that The Monthly People will fill a long-felt want, as they hope through it to increase the number of Socialists in their localities.

One man writes that factories in his town being closed down, he found it difficult to get readers for The Weekly People, but he sends in a list for The Monthly.

It is a good plan to start as many readers as possible with the first number. We will print several thousand additional copies of the October issue, so that in sending in lists after October 15, you can count on readers getting the first number.

Let everybody hustle. Those who haven't sent in a list should start out at once to gather names. Those who have already sent in lists should try for more. An intelligent inauguration of the next social change rests with us. To the work, everybody!

THE MONTHLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St.

New York City

WE FURNISH
UP-TO-DATE

Mercantile

PRINTING

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK

THE SACK INDUSTRY

Its Effects Upon Coöperation—What it Reflects Regarding Working Class Conditions.

In the previous article, we showed how capitalist production continually tends towards the cheapening of commodities. We showed how the invention and improvement of machinery has reduced the cooper's trade from skilled workmanship to almost mechanical routine. But, a more formidable competitor of the cooper than the machinery of their own trade, has been the sack industry. The manufacture of paper, cotton and jute sacks of various sizes has had a direct pressure upon the coöperation industry.

Both the cooper and sack industries have been dependent upon the flour mills. In the early days of milling nearly all the flour was packed in barrels, but in 1880, two sack factories were started here which since then have developed immensely, with the result that a keen competitive struggle has been going on that has crowded the cooper to the utmost. While there never was any danger of the cooper's trade being invaded by women and child labor, yet we find coöperation on the decline for the very reason that the cooper indirectly have to compete with women and children in the sack industry. Sacks can be produced much cheaper than barrels and the main cause thereof is that women and boys have, so to say, the monopoly on the work in the sack factories. So here we find a separate and distinct industry crowding out an old established one, because of the much cheaper wage slaves employed therein. If we are to judge by the development which has taken place from 1880 to the present time, the steady increase in the demand for sacks shows that in the near future sacks will be used altogether.

To show the difference of the labor power expended on the two products—barrels and sacks—the following statistics are valuable. The cooper shops of Minneapolis turning out an average product of 2,000,000 barrels a year, employ about 400 men and boys. The two sack factories employ about the same number of persons, mostly women many of whom are mere girls, a number of boys and some men. Now the sack factories turn out not only sacks

to supply the mills for the remainder 12,000,000 barrels of flour, but these concerns do an extensive business all over the Northwest. Taking also into consideration the cheaper labor power of the women and youths it is easy to know why the mills are substituting sacks for barrels in every instance where it is at all possible.

As the financial condition of the working class is declining year by year, and as the workers are becoming more and more reduced to the actual point of mere subsistence and are indeed gravitating towards the point of starvation, they have to live altogether from hand to mouth. So scarcely anything is nowadays purchased by the workers in large quantities. This fact is plainly noticeable in the milling industry where the tendency is to put up flour in smaller and even smaller packages, 12, 24, 48 and 96 pound sacks, are the most commonly used to put up the flour for Minneapolis and surrounding towns, where they are entirely substituted for barrels. Now this change in the flour packages is, in turn, working a transformation and will, in time, absolutely revolutionize the packing of flour in the mills. Sack sewing machines are in progress of perfection, and though none have as yet been an absolute success, yet they are so nearly so that any one that has followed the development of machinery at all knows full well that it is but a matter of a short time until they will work like a charm. Far greater problems than that have been solved during capitalist production. Now, with a power machine to sew sacks and the size of the packages reduced to 12, 24 and 48 pounds, it is a certainty that cheaper labor can be substituted and the competition for work will be keener.

The capitalist system of production is ever lessening the average amount of social labor time required to produce commodities. There are many ways of doing this; for example, the improvement of machinery, the intensification of labor, the lowering of wages, the employment of women and children, the substitution of cheaper material, etc. Now, we have attempted to show, with the flour milling and correlated industries as an example, how the production of the commodity flour has been cheapened, i. e., a far less amount of labor power is expended to produce a given quantity. It is plain, then, that labor receives a smaller share of the product it produces, for though the money, price or wage paid may be as high as formerly, yet, according to the output, and that is the only way to measure wages, it has been considerably reduced.

The working class must realize that

labor alone produces all wealth. Now, wages and profits are two of the parts into which this wealth is divided, the larger and ever larger share, profit remaining in the hands of the idle capitalist class, the owners of the mills and factories, while the smaller and ever smaller share, wages, goes to the workers who produce it all. The workers must acquire a knowledge of capital and capitalist production and their relation as a class to the present industrial system. They must comprehend the source of wages and profit, must know who produces it all, and who gets it all.

Only the study of Socialism can clear the worker's vision so that he can comprehend things as they really are and not as they may seem. To repeat the illustration given in "What Means This Strike?": "If we go on the top of a high building and see the sun rise in the morning it looks as if the sun moves and the earth stands still. But this is an optical illusion as scientists prove, that it is the earth that moves while the sun stands still. Such is also the relation between the workers and the capitalists. Apparently, the capitalist is the benefactor and were it not for his skill, brain and business capacity, the whole working class would go to ruin and dissolution; but to the contrary, the Socialist scientists prove that were it not for the working class, its skill, its strength and inventive genius, its tenacity and determination, the capitalist and the capitalist system of production would be buried in chaos and destruction."

A Minneapolis Wage Worker.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING, S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar... Box of 50, \$1.25
Old Judge, equal to any 5c cigar " 1.45
Arm and Hammer, a good combination " 1.75
Invincibles, in the cheapest place, \$2; our price, " 1.75
Nature Beauties, in your locality, \$2.50; we charge " 2.00
Medallion, equal to any 10c cigar " 2.25
Shipped on receipt of price to any address.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.
For Complete Price List, Address,
ECKSTEIN BROS.
24 New Reade Street, New York.

ROSENG'S "DELIGHT"

Democratic "Trust Buster" Throws
Bouquets at Steel Trust
Labor Skinners.

Special to The Daily People.

Eveleth, Minn., Oct. 13.—The Democratic party is a huge fraud. This is true as far as it concerns the attitude it usually assumes toward the working class, viz., friendship, and as representative of antagonism to "trusts," "encroachments of capital," etc.

An incident in point clearly shows the real character of this party—the visiting of Roseng's Democratic candidate for the office of governor of Minnesota, to the iron mining district of Northern Minnesota.

With him were a large number of candidates for various offices and a horde of politicians, who, together visited all the mining towns in a special car furnished by the D. & L. R. and D. M. & N., which are controlled by the U. S. Steel Trust. Roseng, the representative of the party which claims it stands for the people, as against everything that spells "trusts," "capital," was profuse in his thanks for the courtesy shown him by these very capitalist interests, which controls absolutely the fate of this mining district. In return he gave this capitalist interest marked attention; with every new utterance of "delight" giving assurance that "capital" need fear nothing radical from him if elected. What else can such expression of "delight" mean? For instance:

"We were given a very cordial reception at the range towns by both Democrats and Republicans," said Mr. Roseng. "The trip has left a very delightful impression in my mind, and I appreciate more than ever the wonderful resources of St. Louis county. I note that the mining companies maintain no company stores. They pay their men in cash and they are free to board where they please and trade where they may be able to do so to the best advantage. I was pleased to observe that this system prevails. It is a splendid way."

Note well the passage "I appreciate more than ever the wonderful resources of St. Louis county," which

when divested of its ambiguousness, means simply this: "I now have a good idea of the enormous wealth being robbed from the class that produces it, and I assure you I shall do nothing to prevent you from the skin game; when elected depend on me for assistance."

He is "delighted" because there are no company stores. According to the Mining and Engineering Journal, August 15, the average wage of the Eveleth miners is \$2.05 a day; for this they must endure ten hours of slavery in underground tunnels, surrounded by all the dangers of that work; every day dozens of men are taken to hospitals injured by premature blasts, cave-ins, or killed by blasts and dashed down dizzy depths with a treacherous ledge of ore.

The sanitary conditions of the mine-capitalist-controlled St. Louis county towns are rank. At present a typhoid epidemic is raging in Eveleth, with victims filling the cemetery, simply because the town officials who are the henchmen of the mine capitalist dare not alter the conditions or say a word, fearing to loose their prestige as lackeys.

Of course Roseng is "delighted," but of the real condition and slavery of the working class he is mum. Why? Because he stands for capitalism every time, despite the taffy to the workers about the "trusts" and the capitalist class knows it. Else why should he receive "delightful" treatment and special cars? Every workingman who is tired of being robbed of his product will vote for Thomas Van Lear, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for governor of Minnesota.

L. D.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM,

34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM

Open Every Day and Evening.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.

CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM

Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Northwest Corner

Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

MARION, IND.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reads St.,
New York.

P. O. Box 1570, Telephone 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... \$0.50

Remittance: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

All letters as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 25, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191

BEVERIDGE BUNCOING THE WORKERS.

Republican United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana, addressing a meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., classified the trust evils as follows: raising of prices to consumers, the reduction of wages, and over-capitalization. The Senator from Indiana declared these evils are being operated upon by forces outside of legislation. Organized labor was particularly curing the second evil. "More power to the arm of organized labor," was the invocation of this representative of plutocratic capitalism.

If "the forces outside of legislation" are acting as efficiently on the other two evils as organized labor is acting on that of wage-reductions, then the cure of trust evils outside of legislation is hopeless. A slight consideration of the census figures will prove to the most enthusiastic friend of organized labor that wages are continually being reduced and that Beveridge's statements are simply made to bunco the workers in the interests of capitalism and the pure and simple unions that are preserving it intact by preventing the workers from seeking legislative remedy from the trust through political action on class-conscious Socialist lines.

If the census figures are consulted it will be found that while the average production of each worker has been increased ten per cent, the average wages of each worker has decreased two per cent during the decade of 1890-1900.

That this intensification of production at decreased wages has not abated any since 1900 the facts in the strike of the coal miners and the threatened strikes of railroad employees make clear. The facts in the miners' case show that though they had increased the daily output of coal per man from 2.16 to 2.36 tons, or ten per cent more a day, they did not receive a proportionate increase in wages over the scale of 1901. The railroad employees in the freight service have had their labor increased one-fifth in seven years, while their wages have remained the same as that to which they were reduced during the "hard times" of 1893.

These facts ought to make clear to the workers that when such a source as the census, which is notoriously manipulated in the interest of the capitalist class, pictures such a decline in working class wages as that shown by the figures quoted above, the actual condition of labor is really worse. These facts ought to show to the workers that the Republican senator from Indiana and the labor fakirs of this country are playing into each other's hands for the purpose of preventing working-class legislation and preserving capitalism intact.

Those figures finally ought to show to the workers the necessity of throwing the bunco-steers of capitalism, whether they are Republican senators from Indiana, or plain every-day labor fakirs, overboard, metaphorically speaking. These figures ought to show the necessity of the working class marching to the ballot box and by voting the Socialist Labor Party into power, seize the powers of State and legislate on class-conscious lines to make the trusts social property. Speed the day. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM AND SWITZERLAND'S GENERAL STRIKE.

For years it has been proclaimed in this country that in order to secure political freedom and economic justice, it is necessary to inaugurate the initiative and referendum. With the adoption of this method it is claimed that strikes would become unknown and the social problem solved. Switzerland, it is contended, has demonstrated the possibilities of this method and proven all that is claimed for it.

Switzerland, however, is making history that proves the contrary. It has just had a general strike. That strike is reported collapsed. During it six persons became victims of the armed militia and police; 280 were arrested and 120 deported. General strikes, shootings, wholesale arrests and deportations do not substantiate the claims of political freedom and economic justice attributed

to Switzerland's method of initiating and affirming the passage of laws.

The fact is that the initiative and referendum is powerless to alter or change capitalism unless it is intelligently used by the working class in its interests.

In Switzerland, where capitalism is not as intensely developed as in this country and class demarcations are, consequently, not as pronounced or emphatic, the initiative and referendum preserves a greater semblance of democracy than it could here, owing to the class distinctions existing here. But this general strike shows that even in Switzerland it will no longer avail the working class, if continued to be used regardless of class distinctions, as at present.

The Switzerland general strike was caused by the importation of an American manager for the Geneva Railway Company. This manager introduced American methods in his efforts to increase the company's dividends. The men struck, others sympathetic joined the strike. Thereupon the government responded by pursuing American methods too, only it improved upon them by adding deportation to shooting, clubbing and arrest. Despite its democratic origin it acted capitalistically and in the advanced manner of the advanced capitalism imported into its country.

The lesson from all this is plain: the initiative and referendum is no good unless coupled with class-conscious Socialism. Unless the working class first understand its class interests and work intelligently for them, the initiative and referendum will simply be another means by which it binds its own chains. With its class interests understood the initiative and referendum will be a means of working class liberation. Socialism first, the initiative and referendum after.

THE TRUE POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF LABOR.

There is a theory to the effect that a class-conscious workers' political party cannot be developed independently of the pure and simple trades unions and that if such a party would thrive and flourish it must be evolved out of such unions.

Despite its scientific phrasology this theory is not otherwise scientific. It is not in accord with facts. It is not honest. It is but an excuse for shirking an unpleasant and unprofitable task, and for engaging in log rolling and political corruption.

When a lot of political aspirants of the two old parties in the unions want recognition they form an "Economic League" or a "Union Labor Party," as did the Democrat, "Labor" Mayor Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., and the Republican, "Labor" Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, Cal., respectively; and get a lot of trades unions and corrupt "socialists" to support them. This is called "the political evolution of labor"; but there is no evolution about it. These political aspirants and their supporters are bought out by the two old parties, their "parties" collapse, capitalism continues to prevail, while trades-unionism and "socialism" are reorganized again into another "independent labor party" and the old programme is gone through once more. This is not progress. It is simply travelling around in a circle.

That this periodic performance is neither evolution nor progression, a review of the political movements associated with trades unionism in this country during the past twenty-five years will testify. Such a review will show that despite all the "Economic Leagues," "Union Labor," "United Labor," "Progressive Labor," "Workmen's," and other parties which sprung up during that period, not to mention "the labor element" in the "Liberal," "Social" and "Radical" Democracies, labor is no nearer emancipation and socialism no nearer realization than at the outset.

Such "progress" is not the genuine progress which was made in Germany, for instance, by the Lassallians and the Internationalists by a campaign of opposition to the prevailing workers' organizations of their time. The Progressist Party, under Schultze-Delitzsch, organized the workmen into benefit, credit supply and manufacturing co-operative societies, for the purpose of securing their support. Ferdinand Lassalle organized "the General Society of German Workmen" in opposition to Schultze-Delitzsch, with the result that he dug the graves of Schultze-Delitzsch's organizations, together with their bogus labor reforms. When "the International Association of Workmen" was formed by Liebknecht, it was formed in opposition to the organization created by Lassalle, the principles of which were loosely applied. This opposition caused considerable friction between both organizations and was only ended by the Bismarckian persecutions which forced the two organizations to unite. This policy of opposition to labor organizations based on anti-socialist principles—this baring from without—was continued after the union of the Lassallians and the Internationalists, until it can be said to-day that socialism controls the trades organizations of Germany. This policy of opposition has permeated the socialist movements of Continental Europe to such an extent that whenever possible opposition organiza-

tions of labor have been formed, as witness the struggles between the Anarchists and the Socialists in Spain and other countries. Only in England was this policy pushed, and it is only in England, that the trades-union movement is thoroughly capitalist and anti-socialist.

From the facts cited from the experience of trades-unionism and socialism in this and other countries, the theory that a class-conscious workers' political movement cannot be developed independently of the pure and simple union and that if such a party would thrive and flourish it must be evolved out of such unions, is shown to be unscientific and dishonest. It is equivalent to saying that to go around in a circle is evolution and progress. It is equivalent to saying that Lassalle did right to bury the Schultze-Delitzsch type of workers' organization, but we must not touch—oh, horrors, not—the unions of the Hanna-Gompers type, which are much worse in their blighting effects on working class aspirations and conditions.

Workers, out on such frauds! Stop travelling in rings, starting out from the malodorous old political parties and going through the swamps of bogus socialism, only to end in the dirty place from whence you started. Strive for true evolution and progress. Join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. Only in this way can true trades-unionism and socialism be attained.

THE GIANT BEEF TRUST AND THE FALLACIES IT EXPLODES.

Yesterday the yellow Journal was compelled to swallow a bitter pill. It made faces while doing so.

The yellow Journal, as is well known, befools its readers by instituting legal actions against trusts. By this method it hopes to demonstrate that it is partially or wholly possible to curb trusts by legislative enactment and enforcement, a la the Democratic party. Its aim is to win working class confidence and votes for that party.

One of the yellow Journal's recent actions was against the Beef Combine. Did it succeed in that action? Did it, as it brazenly claimed in its columns win a victory over that combine? Did it prove that trusts can be legally curbed, restrained and "busted"?

Take up its issue of yesterday, October 17, and read its leading article on page one. That article starts thusly: "Beef Trust Gets Its License to Rob. Incorporated in Jersey City Yesterday. It Has Power to Stifle Competition in Almost Every Article of Food."

Then the article proceeds to show that despite rumors to the contrary the giant beef trust has been incorporated at Trenton. Its name is the United States Packing Company, its nominal capital \$1,000,000, which may be increased to \$500,000,000; while its financial sponsor is John D. Rockefeller.

Regarding the objects of the beef trust, the yellow Journal says:

"The new trust includes every living thing that walks, flies or swims. It aims not only to drive out all dealers in animal foods, but it plans to breed the animals and drive to bankruptcy the owners of the great cattle ranches of the far West."

"It plans to dredge the sea for fishes and thus do away with the humble and picturesque fisherman, whose life is one continued chapter of heroism."

"It preempts the air for its own, as well as the land and the sea."

"Its charter empowers it to 'buy, sell, breed and deal in cattle, sheep, poultry, game, fish and all kinds of livestock.'"

"By another clause of the charter it is authorized to 'build, purchase, or establish markets and butcher shops, and deal in all kinds of meat, poultry, game and fish and other things incident to the meat and poultry or fish trade.'"

"In plain language, the new combine may establish butcher shops, and practically 'grocery stores, in every city, town and village in the country. It can also buy any such business already established. It will sell butter, eggs and cheese."

"License to rob," has power to stifle competition in almost every article of food. "The new trust includes every living thing that walks, flies or swims"—these are not phrases that show that the beef trust has been curbed, restrained or busted, by the legal actions instituted against its constituent companies when they formed the Beef Combine. Making due allowance for their yellow Journal sensationalism and for the Democratic desire to stampede the middle class into voting its ticket, those phrases show that the yellow Journal is simply fooling its working class readers and that it is playing a game in which the working class are the losers.

Trusts cannot be curbed, restrained or busted by legal enactment and enforcement. This has been demonstrated in Republican New Jersey and in Democratic Texas. No matter how drastic the law may be on paper, it is as nothing in fact. This experience has proven, and it has been proven under Republican and Democratic administrations alike.

There is only one remedy for the

trust: It must be owned by society according to the lines laid down by class conscious socialism. There is no other way.

It therefore behooves the working class to turn a deaf ear to the pretences of the yellow Journal and smite it, together with both the Democratic and the Republican parties, and give their support to their own class papers, The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, and their votes to their own class party—the Socialist Labor Party.

THE END OF THE COAL STRIKE.

The coal operators' offer to arbitrate the strike which has been accepted by the United Mine Workers' Union, with slight modifications, is a victory for the interests which they represent. The offer provides for the appointment of a commission of men dependent on, and favorable to, capitalist interests, and thus ignores the working class interests involved. It demands that the strikers return to work immediately pending settlement and thus makes no concessions. It requires that all questions at issue between the companies and their employees, whether union or non-union, shall be referred to this commission, and thus refuses to recognize the union. It maintains the operators' right to retain and employ non-union men, and thus puts 17,000 strikers, whose places have been filled, out of work, and gives the operators power to discharge unionists as fast as non-unionists can be found to fill their places. It is an absolute insistence upon all that they have demanded and does not yield a jot to the strikers.

The same practical results will flow from the acceptance of the coal operators' offer as flowed from the arbitration of the Boston teamsters' and the San Francisco ironworkers' strikes. In those strikes the same principles of arbitration prevailed, with the favorable exception to the strikers that they were directly represented on the arbitration boards appointed by the Civic Federation. In those strikes, the strikers waived their demands pending a settlement, which has not yet come. Hundreds of their numbers, especially the most active and aggressive, were discharged, while the employers availed themselves of the liberty to hire non-union men by replacing the strikers who returned with men who worked at less wages. This was notably the case in the Boston Teamsters' strike. With such precedents before the working class, it may be safely concluded that the acceptance of the coal operators' offer to arbitrate is a victory for them and a defeat for the working class.

That the acceptance of the coal operators' offer should prove a defeat for labor is not surprising. Nothing else can happen under Arbitration. Arbitration is a device to reconcile the irreconcilable interests of Capital and Labor. It, accordingly, can only thrive by deception. But Arbitration is especially a farce in the case of the coal miners' strike. Whatever it may have been at the outset the coal miners' strike long ago ceased to be a labor struggle. For many months it has been a struggle for markets between the soft and hard coal interests and railroads. On one side were the soft coal interests, led by Mark Hanna and President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On the other were the hard coal operators and their roads. John Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers, was in frequent consultation with Mark Hanna and his political associates. His organization has been significantly characterized by the coal operators as "an organization chiefly composed of men in a rival and competitive interest." When the strike was not a struggle between the soft and hard coal interests, it was a struggle between the coal trust and the retailers, many of whom were crowded to the wall; and between Republican factions and the Democratic party. As a struggle between the soft and hard coal interests and between the coal trust and the retailers, it redounded to the interest of the capitalist class. Both the soft and the hard coal prices went soaring and millions of profits were reaped as a result, while the coal trade was more closely concentrated in the interests of the coal trust. As a fight between the Republican faction of Roosevelt and the triumph of Hanna, while the Democratic party made much capital of it by its demagogic demand for the government ownership of the anthracite mines. It was the latter fact, together with the vigorous discussion of the social question, which the strike precipitated, that most likely brought about the settlement. Pressure was brought to bear for the purpose of keeping plutocratic capitalism politically and economically intact. Whatever way it may be looked at, there can be but one verdict, and that is that the coal strike has failed in securing any benefits for the miner and that it has been a source of advantage and profit to the warring capitalist interests and to the two old political parties. To the party of plutocracy, the Republican party, especially will the advantage be greatest, as it will reap the credit of having "settled" the strike.

The working class will continue to suffer such defeats and have their struggles redound to the economic and political interests of their master so long as they are led by pure and simple trades union tactics and principles. These principles recognize that capital and labor are one and that the capitalist system is a finality. They favor arbitration and useless tinkering with the system that grids them down. Relief can only come when labor recognizes that its interests are antagonistic to those of capital and that the capitalist system is an evolution which must give way to the Socialist Republic. Relief can only come when labor organizes to overthrow the capitalist system both politically and economically. Hasten the day!

LABOR AND WELL BEING

Reading recently an article in one of the popular magazines that devote considerable space to the justification and the puffing of the imaginary excellencies of those who have accumulated millions by the robbery of Labor, we encountered a passage wherein it was stated that at one period in his career the old magnate, Rockefeller, through over-speculation, was brought to the verge of bankruptcy. In the relation of the incident it was stated that his wife expressed the wish that the termination of his business career might be accomplished; for then, she stated, it would be possible for him to enjoy a good night's sleep, something that was impossible during the excitement of business ventures.

This anecdote in itself is apparently of trivial account; but taken altogether with certain other Munchausenisms, we encounter a class of fables the purposes of which are to lull the working people to quietude under oppression, with the delusion that there are many advantages of life that are the peculiar possessions of the toilers, and that there are many ills that those who pursue a life of labor are exempt from.

The whole tenor of these apologies for the contrast between excessive wealth among the idlers and excessive poverty among the industrious is that wealth brings with it so much worry that its possessor is unable to sleep soundly; that the possessor of wealth does not enjoy the robust health that the workman is accused of reveling in. In fact, the impression is sought to be conveyed that there is a compensating balance in the distribution of the good things of life, and, if anything, the workman has somewhat the best of the bargain through physical superiority, and that consequently it would be unwise for the laborer to seek to participate in the wealth that brings added cares and worry, and which would deprive him of the delightful privilege of being overworked to the point where he is so completely tired out that he is almost asleep before he reaches his home after his day's labors.

There is a ghastliness in these attempts to convince the workers that they are the fortunate possessors of material advantages, that becomes apparent as soon as we probe below the surface. It may be that wealth is a source of anxiety, but it is a source of a thousand times more anguish to those who possess it not than it ever can be to those who have it in abundance. The lives of the working people are a series of continual tragedies in battling against pauperdom, and while it may be so, although we doubt it much, that those who possess great wealth are sometimes restless on that account, they do not show any symptoms of their uneasiness in their well-fed looking carcasses or their florid complexions.

On the other hand, the poor unfortunate who are haunted by store bills, by rent bills, by doctor bills, and who cannot compass the wherewithal to meet their obligations, they are restless, they are uneasy, they turn and toss on a sleepless bed from anxiety as to how their family shall be tided over the black swamp of pauperdom; they show the worry of wealth in their harried and bowed down lives. Yes, we will admit that wealth is the cause of much trouble and irritation, but the horrors visit not those who have the wealth, but those who have it not.

It is well understood, of course, that a certain amount of physical exertion is essential to the bodily well-being; but it is equally well understood that excessive exertion is as detrimental as excessive idleness. The pitted people of wealth obtain their physical exercise combined with pleasure in yachting, dancing, pony polo, horse and automobile riding, golf, hunting, travel and a thousand and one other delightful, varying and pleasurable means. If they weary of deep-sea fishing their drooping energies are revived by the excitements of hunting large game ashore; if the mountain pleasures become monotonous they he themselves to the seaside; if the calm and peace of country villas produce a spirit of loneliness they enter the gaudiest of city life, listen to the world's sweetest singers, feast upon the works of art of the world's most gifted children. Their lives are rounded out with a bountiful variety that precludes any danger of weariness or the sameness of existence. If one looks upon them as they take their exercise spins and drives through the boulevards it will be difficult to detect any indication in their appearance that their wealth interferes with a full and rounded physical development.

The average of their lives is twenty years greater than that of the toilers, who are expected to believe that the life of labor is the ideal for healthfulness. When we turn from the observation of the wealthy engaged in their sports and pastimes, and behold the lives of the toilers, monotonously and wearily performing the same dull routine and slavery forming the same dull routine and slavery, we realize the dreariness and lack of variety that distinguishes the working class existence; when we know the diseases and sicknesses to which the working class is subjected by their very occupations; when we contrast the bodies and countenances of a group of workers with those of a group of dividend eaters, we can arrive at an appreciation of the barefaced fraud that would assert that health and peace of mind are the resultants of a life of unrequited labor.

If we look to the animal world and behold the sleekness of coat, the fire and life and spirit of, say, a horse that gets proper exercise and care, and compare him with the jaded and worn animal who is overworked on the docks or elsewhere, excessively, we can grasp the relation between the workman of to-day and those whose grip upon the instruments of labor enable them to use the lash that drives the industrious beyond the powers of healthful capability.

These fairy tales that strive to demonstrate that there are some advantages that accrue to a life of toil under present

conditions only serve to draw attention to the fact that as industry is conducted to-day the man who creates wealth by his industry, gets the worst of the arrangement at every stage of the process.—Textile Worker.

In our correspondence column appears a letter exposing the mental and moral calibre of the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic ticket, the Rev. Thurston Brown. This candidate approves of "releasable logic," as applied to capitalist parties, but not to his own, Comrade De Leon, analyzing capitalist economies by the light of ascertained facts, proves them unable to help the working class. Analyzing the "Socialist" pretences to be a labor party by the light of ascertained facts, also, that is, by their record, he finds that they are frauds and aids of the capitalist class. But the Rev. Brown, who can see "the releasable logic" in one case, cannot see it in the other. And this is the Brown who goes about teaching the necessity of "infinite goodness," as though "infinite goodness" could issue from such finite rottenness.

The Albany Press, Knickerbocker and Express prints the following:

"POLITICAL NOTES.
"Mr. Walter S. Kennedy, the Greater New York Democracy nominee for assembly in the Fifth district, has the endorsement of the Democratic-Labor party and the Socialist Labor Party, as well as a number of labor and social organizations, including the German, Italian and Spanish element. Mr. Kennedy is well known in Albany, having relatives in the South End."

This statement, in so far as it relates to the Socialist Labor Party, is false and cannot be too strongly denied. The Socialist Labor Party has candidates of its own in the Fifth Assembly District, Kings, and the Fifth Assembly District, New York, both of which are in Greater New York. Harry Teichouff and Herman Eckstein are their respective names. Further, neither assembly district has endorsed Kennedy, or any one else. The Albany Press, Knickerbocker and Express has been deceived by its informants.

The record of L. W. Rodgers, editor of the "Union Labor News," is desired by the comrades of Los Angeles, California. Rodgers is believed to have been a co-worker of Debs during the Chicago strike and is now editing a hybrid capitalist-labor paper in Los Angeles. Send information to People office.

The conflict of private interests which capitalism breeds had another ghastly demonstration in the triple murder which occurred in the Broad street law office Friday. W. C. Turner, accused of overdrawing his accounts in a corporation in which he and William J. Mahard and Albert Hamilton were interested, retorts that the deficit is covered by his original contribution to the treasury of the corporation. This being denied, and he being pressed to make restitution or go to jail—the first of which he did not want to do—he ends the whole matter by slaying his business associates and himself. Such crimes are not known in the early communism of the race; nor are they likely to be known in the socialism of the future. Where interests are private and conflict there crime is bound to be bred. Murder flourishes in the family—as in the case of the Ford murder, and in the business affairs of men, as proved by Turner's triple murder. There is only one way out of the horror, and that is to abolish capitalism, which breeds it.

The important retail tobacco dealers of this city are getting frightened. They are being approached by agents who offer to purchase their businesses. Failing in this they threaten to open stores in competition with them. The important retail tobacco dealers regard this as an attempt of the tobacco trust to absorb their business. They are convinced that the trust is operating through the United Cigar Stores Co. with this end. A meeting will be held to consider plans to block trust absorption. The tobaccoists are certainly being forced into a fight similar to that existing in Chicago and other large cities between the retailers and the tobacco trust. And they most likely will have as little success. The small man is doomed in distribution, just as well as production. Capitalism in its search for new fields of investment is beginning to organize distribution in a way that will produce a revolution with which the small man cannot keep pace.

A new word has been added to our language by the downtown element. It's "scrungery," and applies to those who will not help an embarrassed person with a loan. Downtown, especially Wall street, must be full of scrungers. Down there they grow rich on the embarrassment not only of friends, but the entire social organism. They manufacture wheat corners, strikes to influence the stock market, bogus corporations and other devices to create panic and embarrassment whereby they might profit. It was no accident that caused downtown to be the birthplace of the scrunger; it's full of them.

The Waring Hat Manufacturing Company of Yonkers is reported as heading a combination of hat manufacturers who intend to protect their interests against unions. Judging from the way the United Hatters of North America permitted Waring to win the recent strike in their factory, the employees and not the employers need to combine for protection against the unions.

Coal strike echoes are numerous. The retailers are going to wage "an aggressive campaign against the trust for stealing its customers," at least that's what they say. Where they are going to get the coal from with which to do it, deponent saith not.

Trouble is feared in the anthracite regions, as all the strikers will not be taken back to work. The operators insist that they will keep the 17,000 scabs whom they employed during the strike. Despite this the miners say they won in their Mark Hanna strike!



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I and some other reformers, I mean those who advocate public ownership of railroads, street cars, etc., were holding discussion the other day. A man in the audience broke in upon us with the following question: "But how do you propose to get possession of those properties, which are tied up with charters, deeds and every conceivable kind of legal protection; do you intend to confiscate them?"

UNCLE SAM—What answer did they make?
B. J.—They answered "No!" And then the man went on to say: "The value of these railroads, etc., of the country represents about \$10,000,000,000; do you propose to buy them; are you ready to tax yourselves to this amount?"

U. S.—I guess the same "No!" cooed out of the capitalist brains.

B. J.—Yes; and don't you really think that this squarely knocked Socialism out in two rounds?

U. S. (bristling up) Socialism "knocked out" "No!" Do you know who those were who called themselves Socialists and were knocked out?

B. J.—Why, Socialists, I thought.

U. S.—Nary! They were a lot of middle class folks. You must remember that this middle class stands upon the principle of private ownership in the instruments of production. They were reared upon capitalism. That being so, this class stands upon very slippery ground when they attempt to avoid or escape the logical consequences of capitalism. Their desire to remove monopolies is one of those vain attempts. When, consequently, they meet a logical and consistent capitalist like that man who asked questions their fur is made to fly; their mouths are quickly stopped; they are bound to recede before their own propensities; in short, they are rolled, or "knocked out," as you put it, in short order.

B. J.—But what would a Socialist have answered?

U. S.—The Socialist could have given this capitalist questioner a series of clinching answers that would have made him look very silly and even sent him to bed with a bellyache.

B. J.—I'd like to hear some of them.

U. S.—If the Socialist happened to be in a statistical and bantering mood he would have answered: "Yes, we mean to buy all those things, that is to say, we mean to pay for them. But if a man from whom you buy anything is your debtor you will first deduct the debt he owes you and pay him the balance only."

B. J.—That is what I would do.

U. S.—Very well. The Socialist would have continued thusly: "We would first appraise the things, wretched stock being first squeezed out"—at this point the capitalist questioner's jaw would begin to drop.

B. J. (brightening up) Guess so; good!

U. S.—The Socialist would have gone on: "Then we would estimate all the debts due the Government by the owners of those things; all the debts they have dodged; all the fines they should have paid for violations of law; etc., etc. After that much arithmetic and statistics there may possibly be left a nickel due the owners of those things, and we shall be quite able to, and will cheerfully pay."

B. J.—Bully. That tune sounds very different from the ode that questioner was treated to.

U. S.—Exactly. But the Socialist might have been in a wicked mood; in that case he would have let statistics go and answered thusly, to wit: "Sir; did the North buy the slaves it set free during and after the war? Did the North tax itself to pay them off? Did the American Revolutionary fathers tax themselves to pay King George? Nary! They said slavery is wrong; the slaveholder is a criminal and a rebel; away with his negro slaves; and those were set without further ado: 'These colonies are free.'"

B. J. (clapping his hands) Better yet!

U. S.—The Socialist would further answer: "Our Revolutionary Fathers said and of right ought to be free; and they sent King George, his cousins, his sisters and his aunts, together with his colonial Governors and pursuivants, kiting across the water."

B. J.—And no mistake!

U. S.—By the time the Socialist got so far your capitalist questioner would have been seized with the cramps and would not have been in a condition to hear the Socialist proceed saying: "The Declaration of Independence establishes the principle that when a social institution ceases to promote the welfare of the people, these have the right and duty to abolish it, or to so alter it that its foundations may be most likely to effect their safety and happiness. We propose to abolish it and rear in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic. Get from under!"

B. J.—By Jove! There are no flies on Socialism. He who comes up against it comes up against a buzz-saw.

U. S.—And don't you forget it. The knocking out that is done when a Socialist is around is done by the Socialist himself, with the other fellow filling the role of knocker-out.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, together with their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Rev. Thurston Brown's "Infinite Goodness" Shown to Be Finite Rotteness.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last Sunday afternoon, Comrade De Leon spoke to the best audience we have had for some time. The chairman, Comrade Gidley, after a short speech, introduced the S. L. P. candidate for governor, Daniel De Leon, who explained very clearly the law of exchange value. The excellent manner in which he handled this usually dry subject was a treat to all present. De Leon showed the duplicity of the democrats, regular, liberal, horsehoe and social. A few of the latter gentry were present; one of them being a no less light than their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Rev. Thurston Brown, who took the medicine without saying a word in reply. We were not aware, at the time, that we had so distinguished a visitor. The marshals felt very sore at being classed with the other democrats.

Rev. Brown was billed to speak here Monday evening, so the comrades here returned the visit. The kangas had a very allan audience. When the writer of this entered the hall the reverend gentleman was telling how embarrassed he felt (he saw the arm and hammer brigade in the rear of the hall) at having to speak to them who were already converted to Socialism. His subject was: Should the trusts own the people, or should the people own the trusts, which? He made an awful mess of it. He may know a little of theology and "infinite goodness," but he did not show that he knew much of Socialism. Referring to De Leon's speech of the day before, Brown had nothing but praise for his masterly analysis of capitalist production and his "relentless logic." He acknowledged he had read it, and I should think he had. De Leon's analysis of the decay of the party, and the labor fakir, however, did not please him so much. The "relentless logic" here left a loophole through which the marsupial crawled (you know what a small hole you can get through) by saying De Leon was unscientific.

The reverend gent thought it was awful for De Leon to call Mitchell a labor fakir, whom he, Brown, thought was a sincere man. And Mitchell was coming their way. Mother Jones was a Socialist, too.

When the time for questions came, we went for them, casting at them the record of their great achievements in the way of emancipating the working class by armories and running on every ticket in sight. Brown acknowledged he did not know very much about the party. He then commenced to whim and cry for unity, and told how hard it was for himself and Sieverman and others to part from the S. L. P., and nausum. Brown also stated that De Leon had rendered good service for Socialism, but the best thing he could do now would be to retire, and leave it to the very many reverends, Thurston Brown, Mitchell and Mother Jones, I suppose.

Chase is not the only prophet the "Socialist" party has, for Brown told of one greater than himself, a comrade of his, who edits a magazine, who had told him we would have Socialism in 1902. We used to think here that the comrades sometimes exaggerated in describing the antics of the kangaroos. We do so no longer. We have a fine manager here now, and we will keep them jumping.

J. Royle.
Newburg, N. Y., October 15, 1902.

The Corrupt "Socialist" Party Caught Again.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Score another against the Social Democracy, alias Socialist party. Enclosed find exact copies of cards, and a self-explanatory letter. In their eagerness to catch votes and to have a full ticket, the kangas nominated two men who, according to their own statement, do not belong to any Socialist organization. I retain the originals for the present, as I wish to use them in a debate at San Pedro, with a kang (providing he sticks to his agreement) in a short time.

H. J. Schade.
315 Stockton street.
Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 10.

(Enclosures.)
I.
Highland, Cal., Oct. 2, 1902.

J. C. Hurley.
Comrade—I hereby enclose you cards of nominees who hold themselves before the people as Socialists.

I have interviewed each one of said candidates in regards whether they were members of any section or members at large, and their answer was they were neither one member of a section or at large.

Yours fraternally,
C. E. Murray.

Card No. 1.

JOHN A. WARD
Regular Socialist Nominee For
CONSTABLE
Highland Township
Undercurrent
(Union Label) Highland, California.

JAMES F. WILKIN
Regular Socialist Nominee For
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Highland Township
Undercurrent
(Union Label) Highland, California.

More "Socialist" Corruption—Involved in Bribery Charges With Pure and Simple at Haverhill, Massachusetts.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find two newspaper clippings. They speak for themselves. The first, under the heading of "Bribery Charges," you will find to be a photograph of the pure and simple together with the "Socialist party," both

accepting bribes for assisting to secure the nomination for Congress of Gardner and Shaw. Both of the latter are millionaires, the former is a son-in-law of Senator H. C. Lodge, the latter is a railroad magnate. What is true of Haverhill is also true of Salem, as both are part of same district. It is estimated by local politicians that \$15,000 was spent by Gardner to secure the nomination. The second is entitled "Senator Dodge on 'Vulgar Display.'" This is full of meat, as it shows the hypocrisy of Dodge, he denounced the use of money in elections while his son-in-law secured his nomination by just such means.

A Massachusetts Proletarian.

Salem, Mass., October 11, 1902.
P. S.—The most important part was overlooked in clipping one. You will notice a "Scates" involved in the Boot and Shoe Workers' bribery charges. This is the same gentleman who was elected to the legislature together with Armory Carey by the "Socialist party" in 1899.

(Enclosures.)
I.
BRIBERY CHARGES MADE IN HAVERHILL.

Leaders in Labor Unions Accused of Receiving Bribes From Managers of the Gardner and Shaw Congressional Campaigns.

Attempts at bribery, acceptance of bribes, corruption and degradation of citizenship, are some of the accusations that are flying through the air in this city, between the members of the three unions here as an aftermath of the recent congressional contest between Gardner and Shaw, says a Haverhill dispatch to the Boston Advertiser this morning.

The organizations involved are the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Lathers' Union. The last body, however, is now practically out of the trouble.

The charge that has wrought up the unions is that certain members during the Shaw-Gardner campaign accepted money as bribes, supposedly for the made public was taken. In the Lathers' Union there was a protracted discussion, after which it was announced that the member accused of receiving \$200 had been completely exonerated of the charges against him.

But at the shoe council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union things were more strenuous. There was much discussion, and demands came from all sides that no guilty man should escape.

Unanimously resolutions were adopted to the effect that a committee of five should be appointed to investigate the charges that had been made. It was resolved to condemn all persons who had been party to receiving money as a bribe in this case, as the good name of the union was at stake as being party to an "infamous attempt to degrade citizenship by an attempt of purchase and bribery."

The committee of five has been appointed with power to expend money, to secure legal and clerical services, to summon witnesses both from and out of the union, and, in general to take those steps that would constitute a most thorough inquiry.

In the public talk there are plenty who claim to know who the men are who are accused. They are all well known, and when the hearing comes off, it will be in a large degree sensational.

Agent Scates of the shoe council, asserts that the council is unanimous that the guilt shall be fixed where it belongs, and that his union shall wipe the present stain off its record.

II.
SENATOR LODGE ON VULGAR DISPLAY.

"Wealth a Great Peril When Used to Debauch Elections."

May Produce an Anarchy.

Close observers of the recent congressional campaign—or rather the campaign for the congressional nomination—will be amused to read excerpts from Senator Lodge's address at the dedication of Clark College, Worcester, Thursday. Senator Lodge is Capt. A. P. Gardner's father-in-law.

In his remarks Senator Lodge referred to the responsibilities of wealth and the possibility that vast accumulations of money are a menace to society. He said:

"If the holders of immense fortunes lose sight of the responsibilities which this great wealth brings them, in my judgment, the greatest source of danger which our modern times afford. If these great fortunes are administered with a due sense of responsibility to the community, whose laws have made their accumulation possible, they will not only be beneficent, but they will be a bulwark of liberty, of order, and of progress."

"When wealth expands in a single evening upon a vulgar, brainless entertainment an amount of money the income of which would mean affluence to thousands of families; when it is used to promote corners in the necessities of life, or for desperate gambling in the stock market, when it is engaged in an effort to debauch elections or control legislatures; when it considers that everything is for sale, legislatures and courts, public offices, the honesty of men and the honor of women, it is hard to over-estimate the peril which it portends."

"When so used and sought only for its own sake, it puts weapons into the hands of those who through envy, malice, ignorance or misfortune seek the overthrow of society and to produce the anarchy which would return men to the savage state from which they have so painfully climbed upward."

"But when wealth realizes the responsibilities, it is a protection and a strength."

Waiting For Something That Will Never Be Forthcoming.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Some four or five years ago Eugene V. Debs, the famous—or shall I say infamous—founder of the party of the many names, wrote John D. Rockefeller asking for financial support for the scheme which he was then engaged in starting. Every true Socialist

deplored at the time that that man should be so foolish as to expect financial aid for a working class movement from the very enemies of that class. But with time our views changed. Watching the antics of the Debs crew, and their later allies, the Kangaroos, we came to understand how consistently Debs had acted in that early move of his. For a political organization that can take or is endeavoring to take under its protecting wings that scab crew which claims that labor and capital are brothers, there is not the least bit of inconsistency in asking for financial support from a Rockefeller or other labor fleecers. But their consistency could be carried still further; they have been consistent enough to vote for armory appropriations, so now they ought to send their circular letters, appealing for financial aid to the militia companies throughout the country. Instead of sending them to members of the S. L. P.

During the summer and fall I have received several such appeals, but, of course, left them unheeded. But the last one made me write an answer, and as they may prove interesting reading, I enclose both the circular letter and a copy of my reply to its author, one L. M. Holman of Minneapolis, Minn. Above the letterhead of the typewritten sheet is printed the well known, but in this case ill-used, appeal to the workers: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" etc." The letter reads as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., August 16, 1902.
To the Comrades and Friends of Socialism:

The State Campaign Committee of the Social Democratic party wishes to call your attention to the great need of finances for carrying on our proposed aggressive campaign. Comrade G. E. Lockwood, who has charge of the state wagon, has been doing excellent work for the cause and it would be a very unfortunate thing for Socialism in this State if we should have to lose his valuable services. The State Committee is now indebted to Comrade Lockwood on salary to August 6, \$27.40, and on cost of wagon, \$93.03. Comrade Lockwood has sacrificed his material interest to the cause, giving his entire time to Socialism at the small salary of \$10 per week, he paying the expense of keeping the horse.

Now, comrades, to speak plainly, if we wish to continue Comrade Lockwood in the field funds must be forthcoming at once or he will be obliged to seek a larger field. Can the Minnesota comrades stand idly by and let the cause of Socialism suffer in this State for want of a few paltry dollars? We think not. Therefore, comrades, we make our most earnest appeal to you for liberal and immediate financial support, believing that you will not fail our noble and grand cause at this critical period.

The cost of putting the names of our candidate on the ballot, the issuing of a State paper or bulletin, distributing campaign literature, getting speakers of national reputation, such as Eugene V. Debs, Father Hagerty or the like, will be considerable, but it is necessary campaign work.

Again, comrades, do not shrink your duty now, but with a united front let us put the State of Minnesota into the vanguard for Socialism. Yours fraternally,

State Campaign Committee.
S. M. Holman, State Secretary.
(Copy of Reply.)

Red Wing, Minn., August 27, 1902.
S. M. Holman, Esq., 125 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 16th instant, containing an appeal for financial support to the Social Democratic party, and as I twice, before this summer have received similar letters from Mr. Lockwood, I think I may as well inform you, that I am already a member of a Socialist party, when there was already not consistently give any support whatever to your party, which is a rival to the S. L. P. I have yet to learn what valid reasons you people have to start and maintain a new Socialist party, when there was already one, such party in the field; and it puzzles me how you can adopt the quotation from Marx: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" as your motto, when you yourselves try, the best you know how, to cause a split in the ranks of Socialism. If you have any printed matter in form of leaflets giving valid reasons for the existence of your party, you might make better use of your postage stamps by mailing me a copy of such reasons. Yours truly,

B. Elde.
I may add that I am still waiting for those reasons, and will, I am afraid, have to wait until Gabriel blows his trumpet—if I live that long; and I want to live as long as possible—if for no other reason, for finding out those valid and honest reasons for the existence of that many-named party.

B. Elde.
Red Wing, Minn., October 14, 1902.

PURE AND SIMPLE UNION ENDORSES THE S. L. P.

Believes in "Politics in the Union"—The Kind That Will Abolish Capitalism.

To The Daily and Weekly People—I take pleasure in informing you and the public, that Local Union No. 6, of the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, did, by a unanimous vote of all members present, at a recent meeting, sanction and approve of the platform of the Socialist Labor Party and endorsed that Party's ticket for the coming election.

We thereby demonstrated that there is at least one pure and simple union which believes in "politics in unions," if they are the kind of politics which will enable the working class to lift themselves out of the rut of wage slavery.

Yours for Socialism and humanity,
W. J. Hobart, President,
Local No. 6, U. A. of H. & R. E.
Denver, Colo., Oct. 10, 1902.

A LIVE PEOPLE AGENT.
What His Work Means to the Socialist Movement.

As every Socialist knows, the growth of our movement depends upon our ability to reach the working class and explain to them the principles of socialism. Undoubtedly the best agency for this purpose is the Party press, which, periodically gaining entrance to the home of the worker, fastens his attention and provokes his thought. This being true, it follows that one of the most important offices in the gift of an S. L. P. section is that of agent for The Weekly People. We have some agents that are hustlers, some that do very well, and some from whom we seldom hear.

As an example of what a Weekly People agent can accomplish, we wish to mention the work done by Comrade John Farrell of Lowell, Mass. And in order to show the difficulties he had to overcome, we will give a short history of the movement in Lowell.

Up until September 1899, Section Lowell had 24 active members. Owing to the Kangaroo trouble and the complications arising from it the section went to smash and had to be reorganized. A few loyal comrades continued to carry on the work against great odds.

The Weekly People continued to lose readers and a satisfactory agent could not be secured. John Farrell, of Boston, who had the misfortune to fall in with the Martha Moore Avery crowd, then made his home in Lowell. Farrell came in contact with the S. L. P., and, realizing that its uncompromising principles and tactics were correct, he joined the Party. He became one of the most active members of the section, and when The Weekly People agency became vacant Farrell was elected to the position.

When Farrell took hold he found things in bad shape. Nearly all Weekly subscriptions had expired, and there was not one regular reader of the Daily. Now there are five subscribers to the Daily and near 200 to the Weekly, and the credit for this is due to John Farrell.

Comrade Farrell has no exceptional advantages which enable him to accomplish so much. He is a laborer by occupation and it is only after a hard day's toil that he has time to devote to the work.

A Lowell comrade who has been observing the work of Farrell, states that the secret of his success is persistency. He undertook to get subscribers and he gets them, and he has done this in a town in which Socialism is looked upon as the product of the ruler of Hades. We trust that some of the more or less inactive agents of The Weekly People will do as this man has done—that is, their best.

A LAST WORD TO THE MILITANTS OF THE S. L. P.

Only a week separates us from election day. The campaign of this year, fought under the most peculiar, and, for all we know, the most propitious conditions, will soon come to a close. For the S. L. P. it has been one of unceasing effort, sustained under very trying conditions, but hopeful for all that.

The great conflicts on the industrial field between a few capitalists, fully conscious of the interests of their class and large masses of toilers still groping in the dark; the wide-spread cold famine attending one of these conflicts and affecting so severely not only those directly engaged in the struggle, but people of all sorts in all sorts of conditions; the obvious fact that the real cause of the recent strike of the anthracite miners was, primarily, attributable to rival capitalist interests—all these things have engaged the attention of men and led thought in new directions. So forcibly has the point been brought home, that men are compelled to perceive what absolute control by a few irresponsible capitalists of the means of producing wealth means to the nation and what it will lead to.

What the S. L. P. has been trying to make clear to the working class by rhetorical deduction, as well as by the application of numbing facts, has received an illustration so powerful and convincing, that the lesson conveyed will go far to shake the faith of many in the very structure of capitalist society and open their minds to Socialist arguments. But this situation, full though it may be of potential good, can at this time be turned to account for the cause of the Social Revolution only by our own efforts. Where the S. L. P. does not step in to show to the workers the only way out, where it does not drive home the logic of that situation, there revolutionary instinct will be led into the ground by Social and other Democrats.

This must be prevented to the full extent of our power. Realizing that a general call to arms, so to speak, setting in motion at one and the same time for a last, mighty, and final effort all the forces of our organization, the New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., herewith calls upon each and every member and friend of the Party to get out and do all that is in him during these last two weeks of the campaign, to bring home to his fellow-workers the necessity of casting their ballots on election day for their own class by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

We enclose samples of our leaflets. Go to your section or branch and supply yourself with these. Never go to work or from it, nor to any other place without having some of this ammunition in your pockets. Hand out a leaflet whenever and wherever a chance presents itself and follow it up with argument if time and circumstances permit. In short and in time, let no opportunity pass for doing a good turn to the Party.

From this day till the polls close, let the slogan of each militant be: "Coats off, sleeves up, and up and at them!" The New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

GOOD WORK

Malloney and French Address Large Crowd—The Automobile Parade.

Special to The Daily People.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 12.—Your correspondent, as the readers of The People are aware, is accompanying Comrade Joseph F. Malloney on an agitation tour of some of the principal cities of the State.

After our meeting on Thursday night at Abington, we went to Brockton, where, with the assistance of Gilbert Monette, of that city, we sought to obtain the use of Perkins Park for the purpose of holding a meeting there on Friday. But the permit could not be procured till a late hour, thus preventing any advertising, so that after staying a while at the park in the evening and finding it to be a locality where a crowd cannot be picked up, though good audiences are secured there when meetings are well advertised, we decided to go on our way. Comrade Malloney to Gardner, where he had a successful meeting, as already reported in The People, and the writer to Worcester to arrange for Sunday's meeting and attend to other routine work, which falls within the scope of our duties.

However, the time in Brockton was not lost, as the permit obtained entitles the S. L. P. to the use of Perkins Park every Friday evening during the remainder of the season. We immediately notified the secretary of the S. E. C. to provide Brockton with speakers for those evenings. O'Felly and Monette will see that the meetings are thoroughly announced and, as a result, the Kangaroo gentlemen who vote for franchises don't have less votes in their pouches this election, while the S. L. P. vote increases, yours truly will be very much mistaken.

The writer also received a donation of five dollars to the State campaign fund from Gilbert Monette, to whom due credit must be given for his assistance in procuring the above mentioned permit.

On arriving in Worcester on Saturday, the first sight that met my eye was a string of seventy-six automobiles lined up along Main street where a stop had been made on the way from New York to Boston. While years of repeated gazing into the glowing flames of a boiler furnace in that floating hell, the fireroom of a steamboat; and further years of watching the flitting forth and back of those little mechanical contrivances called shuttles, and the straining after "ends out," "mispecks," "wrong draws" and the like, which go to make miserable the life of the weaver, turn his hair prematurely gray and add cuss words to his vocabulary, will no doubt tend to weaken one's powers of vision, yet the writer, despite such abuse of his ocular apparatus, is still possessed of as good eyesight as the average person.

Yet notwithstanding his ability to see clearly he failed to discover amongst the occupants of that long line of costly automobiles one member of the class whose labor and ingenuity produced them. Not an iron miner, carriage worker, brass-finisher, plater, polisher or painter; not a member of the wage slave class of any description could be seen in all the long line.

Worcester, like all other "progressive" cities, can furnish plenty of illustrations of the disparity existing between the wealth-producers and the wealth expropriators. Just now it is supplying an instance of how much regard a middle class administration has for the law when its carrying out affects the pockets of the taxpayer.

It appears that there is at present a vacancy on the Board of Aldermen and the law in the case is mandatory, saying that a vacancy occurring within a certain period shall be filled at a special election held for that purpose.

However, the holding of a special election would cost the city 2700 dollars, quite a burden on the "taxpayers," and so the law is being ignored and the vacancy will remain unfilled to the end of the term.

On Sunday afternoon, the weather having cleared up, Comrade Malloney, who had then arrived, and myself, in company with Comrade Walter J. Hoar, repaired to the south end of the Common where we found the professional beggars of the "Starvation Army" holding forth in their usual boisterous fashion, discoursing soul-inspiring (?) music such as only a "salvation" band can grind out.

And the air was filled with noises, while amidst them rose the sound of one praying Pharisee-like, kneeling on the rain-soaked ground. And he told how Christ had saved him, howled of Jesus long and loud, but all the while his tambourine was begging pennies from the crowd.

While waiting for those poor creatures to finish, one could not help reflecting upon the awful mental condition of the poor deluded freaks who imagine that they are doing the work of the Lord, by assisting the capitalist robbers to take a still further advantage of the miserable plight to which they have reduced so many of the working class and squeeze yet little more out of them.

The "Army of the Lord" having gone on its way rejoicing over the contents of the tambourine, Comrade Hoar mounted the box and announced our meeting, introducing as the first speaker the writer who spoke, to the best of his ability, on the class struggle, for a space of about twenty minutes.

By this time the audience numbered about 600, and it continued to increase after Comrade Malloney began, until it reached fully 1200.

One could not avoid remarking with what close attention those present listened to the speaker as he expounded in his masterly fashion the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., and exposed the crookedness and duplicity of the capitalist politicians, labor fakirs and all other fakirs who try to dupe the working class into voting against their own interests.

Malloney also reviewed the coal strike situation, ably depicting the miseries of the miners and their treatment out in the coal districts; exposing the traitorous conduct of leaders like Mitchell, who

DRINK

Coca-Cola

CARBONATED IN BOTTLES

MOST REFRESHING

MOST INVIGORATING

EXCELLENT DRINK FOR HEADQUARTERS

COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

will run them against the guns of capitalism in a strike, but refused to point out to them how easily they could get on the other side of the guns on election day; and showing the connection of Mark Hanna's presidential aspirations with the present strike.

Repeated applause was given, and the meeting was the most successful we have yet held. Besides a quantity of Weeklies sold by the Worcester comrades, the writer sold thirty-seven pamphlets. We will be at the same place again next Sunday.
Sam J. French.

WORK IN CONNECTICUT

Corregan Holds Good Meetings—Same of the Kangaroos.

New London, Conn., Oct. 12.—Comrade Corregan has spoken in three places on his tour of the State.

On October 9 he addressed an audience of workmen on Franklin square, Norwich. It was a very cold night but Corregan kept the crowd for two hours, giving startling facts about the present so-called "prosperity." Twenty "What Means This Strike?" pamphlets were sold and copies of The Weekly People distributed.

The next day he journeyed to New London and spoke to over 500 workmen who were attentive throughout his speech. At this place over 100 copies of The Weekly People and thirty-seven of the before mentioned pamphlets were disposed of.

Saturday the rain came down in torrents so meeting could not be held.

On Sunday, the 12th, Corregan, with Marx of this city, wended their way to Stonington, where they met Comrades Kahn and Seimer. At 4 p. m. near the railroad station the meeting was started. Corregan had spoken about an hour when a small Kangaroo appeared and attempted to distribute some of the Kang's nonsense, which he called leaflets. Corregan was handed one of them and he proceeded to show up the "Socialist" party's crookedness in fusing with the capitalist parties and its many traitorous acts to the working class. The Kang as soon as Corregan started to denounce his party (?) stopped his distributing and when the speaker was finished and asked for questions the fellow of the party of many names would not ask any though urged to do so. Sixty pamphlets were purchased by the crowd and copies of The Weekly People given away.

In the evening the quartette were invited to attend the Singing Society of Stonington. As soon as Corregan appeared in the room, a general hubbub took place. A number of Kangaroos were present and they all endeavored to speak at once. They shouted that Corregan was a good speaker, but they were not going to listen to a man who called them Kangaroos as that meant an animal and they wouldn't be classed as such.

At this Corregan jumped to his feet and told them that was what every "Socialist" or Social Democrat was. It took fifteen minutes for the noise to subside.

The loudest of the Kangs was then asked by Marx if there wasn't an election in Stonington the week before. He answered that there was. He was then asked how he voted and he answered for License! Another Kang was asked for License question, he retorted that he had no vote. A third one said that he voted for License and the Republican ticket! After the meeting he claimed he was "only fooling." Of such is the Kangaroo party of many names composed.

CORREGAN STIRS UP MOOSUP.

Holds Two Good Meetings In and Near the Town.

Special to The Daily People.

Moosup, Conn., Oct. 12.—Comrade Corregan, the little giant from "York State," struck this capitalist-ridden town Tuesday, October 7. That night we held forth in Odd Fellows' Hall, where, for two hours he poured hot shot in the capitalist camp and clearly showed the workers that their only hope was in a party of their own class as represented by the S. L. P.

There were 125 workmen present and they listened attentively to the speaker. At the close of the meeting, the chairman asked for questions, but none were asked. We sold 38 pamphlets.

Wednesday night, October 8, we moved the battery to Town Hall, Central Village, one and a half miles away from Moosup. There are only a few wage slaves here. Seventy of them attended the meeting. Some of the working men were strikers from the Moosup mills of the American Woolen Co.

Comrade Corregan showed them that the place to strike was at the ballot box, not only against the American Woolen Co., but against the entire capitalist gang of robbers.

We sold 21 pamphlets here. The result of these two meetings is that Socialism is talked on every street corner and hang-out in town. We have also secured 12 subscriptions to the Monthly People.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

D. B. D. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The editorial you send opens with a two-fold lie. In the first place, the assistance of the N. Y. Sun has not been enlisted in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party; on the contrary, as it has been frequently shown by quotations from that capitalist sheet, in The Daily and Weekly People, it has been the outspoken opponent of the S. L. P., opening its columns to articles prepared at the instigation and upon the information furnished by the Kangs and the little Kangs. In the second place, the "paper" in which the editorial appears takes up the discussion of the S. L. P. as often as it dares. In order to appear consistent with its assertion that the S. L. P. is dead, it just gets a copy of its issue of Sunday, the 12th inst., and be convinced that it is lying on this point.

As for the remainder of the editorial you are referred to the various articles, letters, minutes, etc., etc., printed in The Daily and Weekly People. You will find in them more than ample refutation of the falsehoods regarding the S. L. P., and an explanation of the motives underlying the writers of the resignations mentioned in that editorial.

The editorial is a reflection of the telling effect that the S. L. P. is having upon the bogus "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party. It is a reflection of the fact that the gang of log-rollers and political corruptors for whom it speaks are ever on the verge of destroying the influence of the S. L. P. with the working class.

You will find editorials and articles of a similar character in other Kangaroo and bogus socialist sheets. In London Justice, for instance, there appears an article entitled "The Fighting S. L. P. Fatherless," which goes to show that though the S. L. P. is "dead," it is not dead, and is being brought out a parent of the male gender, the labor frauds whom it antagonizes are put to strenuous efforts to combat its existence and influence. Hence, the Kangs, and its agents, of course, they will continue to contend that the S. L. P. is "dead," etc., etc., but their own writings prove them liars.

B. C. NEW YORK CITY.—We fail to see the contradiction which you point out in the correspondence referred to. The fact that the Socialist Labor Party of the Foot and Shoe Workers' organization mentioned as receiving bribes to secure the congressional nomination of Gardner and Shaw, it is one of the same members of the Massachusetts General Court, and is one of the men who come within the meaning of the clause in the title from which the article is taken. It is one of the same members of the Massachusetts General Court, and is one of the men who come within the meaning of the clause in the title from which the article is taken. It is one of the same members of the Massachusetts General Court, and is one of the

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting called for Friday, October 17, could not be held, because several members were engaged in the work of the campaign which made it impossible to get a quorum. A meeting was called for Sunday, October 19. All were present except J. Hammer, who sent excuse, and R. Katz, who was elected recording secretary, pro tem. While E. Forbes occupied the chair, it was resolved to meet every Sunday until after election in order to set the members of the committee free for the work of the campaign. The financial report for the last two weeks showed receipts, \$57.25; expenditures, \$80.02. The cash report of the Labor News Company for the month of September showed an income of \$1,270.58; expenditures, \$1,254.08.

Eber Forbes, having permanently removed from New York City, tendered his resignation as a member of the N. E. C. The resignation was accepted and the secretary instructed to issue a call for nominations to fill the vacancy. The office of treasurer having become vacant by the resignation of Comrade Forbes, John J. Kinnally was elected his successor.

Communications: From Section Madison County, Ill., reporting the election of a temporary S. E. C. in accordance with the directions of the N. E. C.; also reporting the work in the State in connection with the tour of Comrade W. W. Cox. From Section Chicago, Ill., transmitting charter fee and reporting local conditions. From San Francisco, Cal., relative to Connolly tour, stating that a fund is being raised. From the California S. E. C. reporting that Secretary of State had ruled adversely upon the petition lists presented by the S. L. P., principally on the ground of similarity of names as compared with "Union Labor" and "Socialist" (Kang) party. Missouri S. E. C. reported upon the contest with the Kangs as to the use of the name "Socialist" on the ballot. The first decision was against the Kangs, but that a mandamus proceeding had been started by them.

Other communications were received from Scranton, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Troy, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio, and other places reporting about local work, etc.

From New London, Conn., a letter sent there by B. F. Kelnard, urging upon a member of the Party there that he contribute no money to the Party, but to keep it for himself, and explaining that "about half dozen of us have brought suits for money owing us," also calling upon the said member "not to be discouraged as things will come out right in the end."

Section New Britain, Conn., reported election of new organizer.

Rudolph Katz, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held at the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on October 15, at 8 p. m. Comrade Brauckman in the chair. All members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

A communication was received from Section Troy requesting that a speaker be sent to Fort Plain, Monroe county. It was decided to request Comrade Wallace to go.

It was decided to send leaflets to subscribers of The Weekly People, and a committee of three was elected for that purpose.

Rochester reported about meetings and other campaign matters, also sent \$2.75 on State campaign lists. Members who will have lists are urged to hurry up collections and send them in as fast as possible.

Comrade Wallace sent a communication relative to pushing the work of distributing leaflets. He pointed out that all members who are not speakers can help along the agitation to a very great extent by doing such work from now until election.

A committee of three was elected to send a call to all members of Section New York relative to carrying on a planful, energetic agitation in the matter of distributing leaflets, and members are urged to do their utmost in this very important work.

The agitation committee reported having received a call from a sympathizer in an unorganized district, Wappingers Falls, for leaflets, and that the man had been supplied with same.

Section Peekskill requested that Comrade Hunter be sent to that place to address some meetings. The financial secretary reported having written to Hunter.

Comrade Carroll sent a report of progress as to meetings which he had addressed, and other campaign matters, which was received and filed.

The committee on pledges reported that \$1 paid by W. Odenwald had been settled in its last report.

Rochester reported \$12 pledged toward paying off the indebtedness of The Daily People.

Gloversville, Monroe county, Troy and two members-at-large reported their vote on mileage fund matter.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.

Section West Superior, as follows:

O. C. Nuebelson, Secretary, \$25.
A. E. Hanson, \$50.
A. E. Gunderson, \$25.
P. H. Hapshall, \$100.
A. Simons, \$25.
A. Becklund, \$25.

Yours fraternally,
John Viethaler, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The meeting of The Daily People Auxiliary League held on October 14 was not well attended, most of the local membership being absent on campaign work, including the financial secretary who had to attend an open air meeting. Sections Hartford, Conn., and Philadelphia, Pa., reported to have voted to join the league. New enrollments, accompanied by first payment, had come in as follows: W. Bonstein, Jardine, Mont.; Thirteenth Assembly District, N. Y. City; Mrs. Nora A. Morrison, Minden Mines, Mo.; Section St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. P. Hafsaal, West Superior, Wis.; Section Syracuse, N. Y.; Morin-Dworschak, Duluth, Minn.

The receipts since last meeting were:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Morin-Dworschak, Duluth, Minn. | \$5.00 |
| George Abelson, N. Y. City | 3.00 |
| 20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Section Lynn, Mass. | 2.00 |
| 25th A. D., N. Y. City | 2.00 |
| Section New Haven, Conn. | 2.00 |
| Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La. | 1.00 |
| Julius Hammer, N. Y. City | 15.00 |
| Section Syracuse, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Dr. P. Hafsaal, West Superior, Wis. | 5.00 |
| Section Schenectady, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| John Plamondon, N. Y. City | 3.00 |
| Section St. Louis, Mo. | 5.00 |
| Scand. Section, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Herm. Schoeps, Union Hill, N.J. | 2.00 |
| De Lee-Devaue, Troy, N. Y. | 4.00 |
| Wm. L. Brower, N. Y. City | 2.00 |
| Theodore Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Nora A. Morrison, Minden, Mines, Mo. | .50 |
| 13th A. D., N. Y. City | 1.00 |
| Bohemian Branch, N. Y. City | 3.00 |
| James M. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| John Holler, N. Y. City | 2.00 |
| Chas. Vonderlieth, N. Y. City | 5.00 |
| Henry Mahland, N. Y. City | 3.00 |
| W. Bonstein, Jardine, Mont. | 10.00 |
| 32nd and 33rd A. D's, N. Y. City | 2.00 |
| Total | \$98.10 |
| Previously acknowledged | 1,588.45 |
| Grand total | \$1,686.55 |

The next meeting of the Auxiliary League will be held on Tuesday, October 28, at 2-6 New Reade street.

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer.

MEETING OF S. E. C. OF N. J.

Meeting State Executive Committee of New Jersey, held on October 17, 1902. Present: Dietrich, Schrafft, Thauemmel, Schmid, Oakes, Herrschaft. Absent: Fricke. Comrade Oakes elected chairman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Bills and communications were received as follows: Section Union County, enclosing report and requesting speaker; received and request complied with. From N. E. C. in regard to "Lasker" cigars; received and request complied with. Bills to the amount of \$8.30 were ordered paid.

Committee on Lawyer reported that the same had advised them to hold a meeting in West Hoboken, so that in the event of an arrest by the authorities a writ of habeas corpus could be procured and the case thus brought to the Supreme Court of the State.

The secretary reported the filing of the several Congressional nominations. The State Committee regrets that owing to a lack of funds at the beginning of the campaign a systematic canvass of the State was impossible.

Geo. P. Herrschaft, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

| | |
|--|----------|
| 20th A. D., Brooklyn, account list | \$2.00 |
| John E. Wallace, Schenectady, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| John B. Halm, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Fritz Wardenberg, N. Y. City | 1.00 |
| Section Richmond County, account lists | 2.00 |
| Chas. Besch, Yonkers, N. Y. | .50 |
| Robert A. Fones, Yonkers, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Section Monroe County, account lists | 2.75 |
| John Donohue, N. Y. City | 1.00 |
| E. C. Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Sam. Schwartzmann, N. Y. City | 1.00 |
| Total | \$20.25 |
| Previously acknowledged | \$160.00 |

Grand total \$180.25

Push collections and send lists and money to Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, New York State Executive Committee, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$83.78 |
| Per Section Toronto | .50 |
| Dr. W. D. McNab, Bracondale, P. O. | .10 |
| A. Friend | .10 |
| C. Carter | .25 |
| Wm. Carter | .25 |
| Total | \$85.38 |

D. Ross, Treasurer.

NEW HAVEN, IMPORTANT!

All comrades and sympathizers will come to headquarters of the S. L. P. at 349 State street as frequently as possible. The section has a large amount of work before it pending the election, November 4, and there is work in plenty for all. The subdivision of labor means an increased product. Come early and often. No one does his duty until he has done his whole duty. Work, not shirk, is the order of the day. Be up and doing. Yours fraternally,

Era. Oatley, Organizer.

CHANGES IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.—The following change of officers has taken place in Section Boston: James F. Stevens has been elected organizer, and Carl Meyer recording secretary.

H. W. A. Raash and Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop have resigned from the Party.

SOCIALIST COLLEGE CLUBS.

The University of Wisconsin Socialist club desires to correspond with any Socialist clubs of college students.

Daniel W. Isaac, Secretary, 621 State street, Madison, Wis.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter September 3, 1901.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$6700.43 |
| A. Deutsch, Rochester, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| G. S. N. Y. C. | 1.00 |
| 35th A. D., N. Y. C. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Caroline Shepherd, Sandusky, O. | .50 |
| W. Goss, \$3; E. Haerlich, 50c; | |
| J. Klefer, 60c; W. Yochum, | |
| 40c; Chas. E. Markham, 25c; | |
| H. Bloemasma, 50c; Belleville, | 5.25 |
| Illinois | |
| Branch Union Hill, N. J. | 2.12 |
| A. Weissenberg, Whatcom, | |
| Washington | 5.00 |
| J. Sanderson, Los Angeles, Cal. | 5.00 |
| C. Neilson, Los Angeles, Cal. | .30 |
| Rudolph Boehm, Cleveland, O. | 3.00 |
| Sec. Rensselaer Co., N. Y. | 9.00 |
| Per Campo, New Orleans, La. | 3.00 |
| B. Elide, Red Wing, Minn. | 2.00 |
| E. Forbes, Summons Fleibler | |
| Case | 1.00 |
| E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal. | 3.00 |
| Total | \$6743.60 |
| Less \$1.75 credited to 35th A. D. | |
| last report | 1.75 |
| Total | \$6741.85 |

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$82.52 |
| 7th and 9th A. D's, N. Y., on list No. 10 | 2.50 |
| 2d and 4th A. D's, N. Y., on list No. 8 | 10.00 |
| 11th and 13th A. D's, N. Y., on list No. 31 | 2.10 |
| 20th A. D., N. Y., on list No. 64 | 1.60 |
| 23d A. D., N. Y., on list No. 58 | 2.40 |
| 12th A. D., Brooklyn, donation | 1.00 |
| 7th A. D., Brooklyn, on list No. 118 | 2.20 |
| 6th and 10th A. D's, N. Y., on list No. 16 | 3.00 |
| 8th and 12th A. D's, N. Y., collected as follows on list No. 25: | |
| Morris Jones | .25 |
| Harry Childinger | .50 |
| Morris Gorlick | .15 |
| Arnon Simons | 1.00 |
| Amell Josiane | 2.00 |
| Harry Salanone | .50 |
| Selekwitz | .50 |
| Max Sheikaysky | 1.10 |
| J. Cohen | .10 |
| Total | \$113.42 |

L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade Street.

SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE, LOCAL 388.

The following officers have been elected for the next six months:

Organizer—James Payton.

Financial secretary—Max Cohn.

Treasurer—Martin Dee.

Delegates to D. A. 19—Edwin Loft, James Payton and Max Cohn.

Agitation Committee—Payton, Radcliffe, and Geodecke.

Grievance Committee—Sampson, Hemiston and Geodecke.

Auditing Committee—Brotherton, Subcliffe and Parker.

Edwin Loft, Recording Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

The following amounts have been received in response to an appeal for funds by the Wisconsin State Committee:

Carl McKinley, \$1.00; Unknown, 50 cents.

John Viethaler, Secretary Wisconsin State Committee.

TROY, TAKE NOTICE!

A special meeting of D. A. 22 is called for Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, October 26, at S. L. P. Headquarters, Albany, N. Y. Every delegate must attend as business of vital importance will come up. The general secretary will be present.

L. A. Boland, Organizer.

DE LEON IN CLEVELAND.

Daniel De Leon will address a mass meeting in West Side Turn Hall, 852-858 Loraine street, Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday evening, October 28, at 8 p. m. sharp. A special invitation is extended to readers of The People and other Sections in the State.

Organizer.

VIRGINIA S. L. P. NOMINATIONS.

Second Congressional District—P. M. Wiggins.

Third Congressional District—Thomas A. Hollins.

Sixth Congressional District—H. D. McTier.

H. Adolph Muller, State Secretary.

SECTION CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

October 22—Public Square, Kircher.

October 23—Public Square, Dingler.

October 25—Public Square, Goerke and Kircher.

October 26—St. Clair and Wilson avenues, Dingler and Holwell.

October 27—Public Square, Goerke.

October 30—Public Square, Dingler.

November 1—Public Square, Kircher and Dingler.

November 1—West Side Market, Goerke and Holwell.

November 3—Public Square, Dingler and Kircher.

Sunday afternoons, weather permitting, at Public Square, Dingler, Goerke and Kircher.

James Matthews, Organizer.

BERRY'S ITINERARY IN MASS.

Amesbury, Wednesday, October 22.

Newburyport, Thursday, October 23.

Brookton, Friday, October 24.

Haverhill, Saturday, October 25.

Boston and vicinity until election day.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

DE LEON-THAYER DEBATE IN BUFFALO.

A debate between Attorney Thayer, of Buffalo, and Daniel De Leon, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor, will be held Sunday, October 26, at 2.30 p. m., in Academy Theatre, 247 Main street, Buffalo. Doors will be open at 1.30 p. m. The subject will be: "Resolved, That the only solution of the Trust Problem is the Socialist Co-operative Republic."

Admission will be 10 cents; reserved seats, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

IRELAND'S FREEDOM.

James Connolly, of Dublin, Ireland, will lecture on "Ireland's Misery, Cause and Cure." Hear his solution of the Irish question from a working class standpoint, at Spelbrink's Hall, 1319 Franklin avenue, on Saturday, October 25, 8 p. m., and at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, on Sunday, October 26, 8 p. m. Questions answered. Admission free. Every workman should hear this famous speaker.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P.

C. Grupp, Organizer.

ITINERARY OF J. F. MALLONEY AND SAM. J. FRENCH.

October 23—Haverhill.

October 24—Lynn.

October 25—Salem.

October 26—Boston.

October 27—Open date.

October 28—Lawrence.

DE LEON'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for Daniel De Leon, the party's candidate for governor of New York. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do their utmost to make the meetings successful in every respect.

October 23—Watertown.

October 24—Auburn.

October 25—Rochester.

October 26 and 27—Buffalo.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100.....\$.40

Application cards, per 100.....\$.40

Constitutions, per 100.....\$.70

Platforms, per 100 (page leaflet) 1.50

Rubber stamps (regular size), each.....\$.07

Orders should be accompanied by cash.

To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

October 23 and 24—Indiana.

October 25 and 26—St. Louis, Mo.

October 28—East St. Louis, Ill.

October 29—Jacksonville, Ill.

October 30—Chicago, Ill.

November 1—Duluth, Minn.

November 2—Minneapolis, Minn.

November 3—Paul, Minn.

November 8—Salt Lake City, Utah.

November 9—Salt Lake City, Utah.

November 13—San Francisco, Cal.

CARROLL'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for the State organizer, William H. Carroll. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do all in their power to make this tour a success.

October 22 and 23—Rochester.

October 24—Batavia.

October 25, 26 and 27—Buffalo.

October 28—Dunkirk.

October 29—Corning.

October 30 and 31—Elmira.

November 1—Owego.

November 2 and 3—Binghamton.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Comrades Joseph F. Malloney and S. J. French will speak in Lawrence at the rally to be held in City Hall on Tuesday, October 28.

Readers of The People in this vicinity should not fail to attend and endeavor to induce their friends and acquaintances to come with them.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES BY SECTION CLEVELAND.

Schedule for free lectures by Section Cleveland, 355 Ontario street (top floor), German-American Bank Building.

October 26—Capitalism or Socialism, W. J. Holwell.

November 2—S. T. & L. A. vs. Pure and Simpleism, Paul Dingler.

November 9—Lessons Taught by Late Elections, John Kircher.

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS NOW READY.

Members, friends and sympathizers of Section New York desiring to aid in the distribution of campaign leaflets are requested to call on or address L. Abelson, organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, New York